MORNING EDITION

# Japan Times & Advertiser

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# JAPANESE UNITS TAKE API API IN FAST DRIVE ON SINGAPORE HIGHWAY

## OIL STOCKS AMPLE, DIET MEMBERS TOLD BY GENERAL SUZUKI

**Enough to Satisfy Requirements of Army and Navy for Long Time to Come**

**FISH SUPPLIES PLENTY**

**Experts Investigating Southern Marine Resources, Declares Minister Ino**

The stocks of oil in Japan are by far larger than countries hostile toward this country believe them to be.

This reassuring statement was made by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board in answer to a questioner in the budget committee of the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon.

"I am able to state to the questioner," he went on, "that we have enough oil to satisfy the requirements of the Army and Navy for a long period of years."

He expressed hope that it will not be long before there is a relaxation of the restrictions on the civilian use of oil in the country.

A growing picture of the future of fishing in northern waters was drawn by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino in the budget committee of the House of Representatives the same morning.

Answering a question from Nasogoro Komiyama, of the Giin Domei, the first interpellator in the session, the Agriculture Minister said that there would be supplies of fish in the country.

He attributed the shortage in fish from which the residents of Japan Proper have been suffering for some time to the current emergency situation.

**Ample Supply Promised**

He said that his Ministry is figuring out that a total of 800,000,000 kan of fish will be available to the people in the next fiscal year, which starts on April 1.

Discussing the position of Japan's fishing industry, he said:

"We are endeavoring to secure supplies of materials needed by the nation's fishing industry.

"There are in the southern regions which have come under Japanese control, vast resources of materials needed by the fishing industry. These resources include petroleum, mangrove, and hemp. At the present stage of the war, it is extremely difficult to let the fishing industry have immediate access to materials produced in these regions.

"Before the products of the southern regions can be made available to the fishing industry, substitute materials will have to be used in the manufacture of implements necessary to increase the efficiency of the industry. There is, for instance, ample provision in the budget of the Agriculture Ministry for the improvement of the equipment for the extraction from sardines of fuel oil for fishing vessels.

**Aid For Fishing Industry**

"We are endeavoring to arrange for the fishing industry to be given priority in the assignment of materials from the southern regions of which there will be a flow into the homeland as soon as the necessary shipping is available. The Army and Navy have been kind enough to have made an arrangement under which a fairly large quantity of oil owned by the services will be diverted for the use of the fishing industry.

"It will not be a long time before there is renewed fishing activity in the northern and southern waters. I hope that next week will begin to see a relaxation of the shortage of fish in Japan Proper.

"It is only lack of fishing implements which is hampering the Government's program of increasing materially the hauls of fish in the northern and southern waters.

"The occupied southern regions are extremely rich in fish. We have experts investigating the southern marine resources on the spot.

"We must rely more on the northern fisheries than on the southern to supply the residents of Japan Proper with fish. Salmons, trouts, and cods are abundant in the northern waters.

**Plans For Increase Outlined**

"We have made a plan which would considerably increase the catches in

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

The publication of The Japan Chronicle will be suspended and the paper incorporated with the Japan Times and Advertiser with the issue of Feb. 1, 1942, thus bringing together the two oldest and most influential English language journals in Japan.

All unexpired subscriptions to The Japan Chronicle will be transferred to the Japan Times and Advertiser and all readers subscribing to both papers will have their subscription extended for the unexpired period of The Japan Chronicle

### Foreign Chief Decorated

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo has recently been awarded the First Class Order of the White Elephant by Thailand. The picture shows Thai Ambassador Nai Direk (right) in Tokyo presenting the decoration to Foreign Minister Togo at the Foreign Office Friday.

## JAPAN GUARANTEED VAST OIL SUPPLIES

**Capture of Outstanding Oil-Producing Centers of World Yielding 3,500,000 Tons**

**SARAWAK UNDER CONTROL**

**Japanese Petroleum Experts Already in Borneo Engaged In Making Repairs**

Industrial experts here declared Friday that the successes of Japanese military operations in Borneo, resulting in the capture of outstanding oil producing centers, including Sarawak and Brunei, have guaranteed Japan an annual supply of more than 3,500,000 tons of petroleum, reports Domei.

Citing the importance of the oilfields taken over by the Japanese, these quarters said Miri oil wells in Sarawak have served during the past 30 years as an exclusive fuel supply base for the British East Asia fleet.

They added, Seria, in Brunei 50 kilometers northeast of Miri, is expected to produce more than 2,000,000 tons annually while Tarakan and Balik Papan oilfields will turn out nearly 500,000 tons each.

Mangham island, 80 kilometers west of Jisselton on the coast of North Borneo, exploited by British experts last year, it is believed, will produce more than 100,000 tons a year.

Declaring that Japanese oil experts are already in Borneo engaged in repairing some damaged oilfields, these sources expressed the belief that full operation of these fields will get under way by summer of this year.

### Smetanin Leaves Harbin

Domei

PEKING, January 30.—Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, who is en route to Moscow to report to his Government, has left Harbin for the Soviet capital, it was reported here today.

## SUBMARINES ACTIVE IN PACIFIC, ATLANTIC

**Axis Undersea Craft Operating in Two Oceans Giving Headache to America**

**BRITISH VESSEL IS SUNK**

**German Forces Continue Attack on Eastern Front Despite Heavy Snow**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—Indicating that Japanese undersea craft are keeping a watchful eye on sea lanes leading from the United States to its Pacific outposts, the United States Navy Department today announced that two Japanese submarines bobbed up off Midway Island, probably with the intention of shelling the lonely island.

Meanwhile, in the western Atlantic, Axis U-boats were reported to be operating along the Atlantic seaboard as far south as Florida.

**British Vessel Sunk**

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The British Admiralty announced today, that the Lady Hawkins, 7,988-ton merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the Canadian coast with the loss of 250 passengers, it was reported here today from London.

**Attack Despite Snow**

Domei

BERLIN, January 29.—Despite heavy snowfall, German forces attacked and counter-attacked Soviet troops in various sectors of the eastern front yesterday, capturing numerous Soviet positions and cannon, the High Command announced today.

Strong formations of German bomber and fighter aircraft participated in the fighting on the eastern front, especially in the central and northern sectors, setting fire to numerous Soviet machines, the communique said.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said successful air attacks were directed yesterday against British troop concentrations, motorcar columns and fuel dumps in Cyrenaica, Libya.

German aircraft were said to have continued attacks yesterday against the island of Malta, British air and naval base in the central Mediterranean.

German anti-aircraft defenses reportedly shot down three bombers during a British raid on northwestern Germany.

### Telegraph Service to Reopen

Telegraph service between Japan and Hongkong which had been suspended will be restored from February 1, reports Domei. It was indicated that Japanese, European and Chinese languages may be used in the telegrams. The following rates were announced: Japanese language—¥2 up to 15 letters and 40 sen extra for every additional five letters; European and Chinese languages—¥2,50 up to five words and 50 sen for every additional word.

## AUSTRALIA IS UPSET BY VAGUE ATTITUDE TAKEN BY CHURCHILL

**Tension Between Britain and Commonwealth Said Rapidly Mounting**

**ANXIETY INCREASING**

**Non-Confidence in Great Britain Growing as Japanese Score Successes**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—Widespread repercussion has been aroused in Australia by the speech of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill given Tuesday before the House of Commons in London that he is not opposed to the return of the Australian expeditionary forces from other fronts, according to a Sydney message received here today.

The dispatch revealed in this connection, that the newspaper Sydney Mirror in today's issue declared editorially that, "Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement is very equivocal."

"He neither stated that Australian troops are being sent back from the fronts, nor did he refer to preparations for transportation of them," the paper said. "Therefore, it is hard to grasp the real significance of his declaration."

**Tension Said Mounting**

Stimulated by the swift southward advance of the Imperial Forces, an anxiety harbored by the Australian officials as well as by the public is fast culminating, says Domei. On the other hand, adds Domei, the tension in Anglo-Australian relations is steadily mounting as the British Government so far has failed to fulfill its promise of sending military assistance.

John Curtin, the Prime Minister of Australia, and concurrently Defense Minister of Coordination, in the course of his radio speech on January 27, warned of the impending crisis confronting the nation while the former Minister of Information, immediately after his meeting with General Sir Archibald Wavell Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, declared that the loss of islands off the northern coast of Australia means the biggest threat to the white race, and that the situation is gradually aggravating.

**Australia is Dissatisfied**

It is rumored that behind these remarks is hidden the clear dissatisfaction of the Australian Government over the plan of operation mapped out by the Anglo-American Powers, particularly the former, which attaches

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## DEEP UNREST FOMENTED IN EIRE BY U.S. LANDING

**British Assert Foreign Machinations Rampant in Ireland To Justify Step**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—With the uninvited landing of American troops in Northern Ireland fomenting deep unrest among the Irish population, the British Government's countermeasure of asserting German machinations in Ireland is revealed in the stinging attack against the Eire Government by James M. Dillon, deputy leader of the Finegal Party, according to reports received here today.

"The Irish Army is cooperating with the Nazis, who landed in Eire by parachutes," Mr. Dillon declared, adding "the country internally is rampant with foreign machinations".

Not mincing words, Mr. Dillon further declared that the "Government of the people of Ireland is but in name only as it has become a puppet of foreign manipulations."

Meanwhile, Lord Beaverbrook, Deputy Prime Minister, revealed in a radio broadcast that the recent arrival of the United States troops in Northern Ireland resulted from Prime Minister Churchill's recent visit to the United States when he requested President Roosevelt to dispatch American troops to Northern Ireland, according to a London report received here today.

## TO REMOVE AXIS PEOPLE

**To Be Ordered Out From Vital U.S. Areas**

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, announced last Saturday that all German, Italian and Japanese aliens will be ousted from the vital areas in and around Los Angeles and San Francisco on the recommendation of the War Department, it was learned here today.

It was also revealed that 27 additional areas on the west coast of the United States will be designated tomorrow while more will be determined within a few days.

## Today's Press Comments

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1942**

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

**Chungking Eliminated**

KOKUMIN—President Roosevelt on January 27 declared that the expression "ABCD front" was no longer adequate to describe the present situation and should be replaced by the new term "ABDA front." This indicates that Chungking has been discarded and ejected from their joint front and replaced by Australia. It means that Chungking has been cut out of the four Powers' alliance and now stands apart from the anti-Axis camp. Chungking's anti-Japanese stand has thus been marooned.

The public will not be surprised with this development, because it is the customary policy of the United States and Britain to desert any country to which they have once pledged aid whenever the situation becomes disadvantageous for it. Several countries have recently fallen victim to this venomous policy. No matter how vigorously the Chungking regime may implore the United States and Britain, it is quite apparent that these countries will leave Chungking to its fate after all.

Premier Hideki Tojo in the present Diet session has called the attention of the Chungking regime to the need of awakening from its past dream and of cooperating with Japan. This, the Japanese Premier urged out of the magnanimity of his mind and the tenderness of his heart. This is the opportune time for Chungking to awaken to Japan's summons of brotherly love.

**Inside British Confidence Vote**

ASAHI—The House of Commons has voted confidence in the Churchill Cabinet by 464 ayes against just one nay, with 24 abstentions. This had been expected for the last few days and since there were no leaders of a big enough caliber to take the place of Prime Minister Churchill and members of his Cabinet, Parliament merely acted to strengthen the position of the present Government by as many votes of confidence as possible. It is quite another matter altogether as to what will be the outcome of following the leadership of such a Government.

Prior to the vote of confidence, Mr. Churchill is reported to have stated in the House that the landing of United States troops in northern Ireland would facilitate the dispatch of British reinforcements to the Pacific. No one can take seriously such a device to raise vain hopes in the hearts of the British people. It is not to be supposed that any large force could be sent by the United States at once and even if additional batches should arrive, they will not be of such strength as to enable the British to divide their forces for Pacific reinforcement.

The fact is that even if London should at heart abandon all hope of aiding the defenders of Malaya or Australia, it cannot very well voice such a suggestion. It is of no concern to Japan what section of the British defense they regard as of the first importance. The task before Japan is merely to drive Anglo-American influences out of Greater East Asia.

**We Ask of Diet Men**

HOCHI—At the very outset of the 79th session of the Diet we expressed the hope that the session would be shortened and all but constructive interpellations eliminated. We are glad to note that the course of the Diet is proceeding along such lines.

**Premier's Judgment**

MIYAKO—The general outline of the relations between the forthcoming election and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its Youths' Corps was clarified by Premier Hideki Tojo's replies to interpellations submitted during the Diet session.

Though it is termed a national oganization, the Throne Aid Association, which reached its present stage as the result of special characteristics, should abide by whatever decisions the Premier might reach.

In his recent speech, the Premier declared that the general election will be a unique opportunity in which to display Japan's firm determination in the present war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Taisei Yokusan Kai and the Youths' Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will strive to carry out their mission of developing the national movement.

### *All Malay Sultans Now Given Protection By Japanese Army*

Domei

**SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 29.—Sir Ibrahim, Sultan of the State of Johore, as well as all members of royal families in Johore who have been taking refuge in Kluang from British persecution, were rescued by Japanese troops yesterday. With Sir Ibrahim under Japanese protection, Imperial troops now have saved all sultans of the Federated, as well as Unfederated States, who are now whole-heartedly cooperating with Japanese Forces in rehabilitation work in their respective states.**

## NOT TO EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM U.S., BRITISH TOLD

**Lord Beaverbrook Says Shell Production Insufficient for Own Consumption**

Domei

BERNE, January 29.—Pointing out that the United States already has its own armament program to fill, Lord Beaverbrook, British Munitions Minister, in a report on the production of munitions in Great Britain, has declared that Britain must not hope for too much aid from the United States.

Lord Beaverbrook revealed that shell production is insufficient for British consumption, despite the fact that its output had been increased, and urged greater output not only for its own use but also for supplying other Allied countries at war with the Axis.

All-out aid must be continued to other Allied Powers, he said, disclosing that Britain already has promised to send half of the British tank output to the Soviet Union and has sent machinery for the production of shells to British colonies and the United States.

## AUSSIES CLASH WITH ARABS

**In Beirut Australians Attack U.S. Consul**

D.N.B.

ANKARA, January 29.—The Australian troops, concentrated near Damascus, during the last weeks had several clashes with the Arab civilian population. In Beirut Australian soldiers caused a diplomatic incident by attacking and beating up the American consul, tearing down the American flag from his motor car. The anti-American sentiment among the Australian troops is steadily growing in view of the development of the events in East Asia. Relations between British officers, moreover, on the one hand, and Australian soldiers, on the other, also have become rather strained of late.

## U.S. DEFENSE ZONES SET

**Army and Navy Duties Are Defined**

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—The United States command over the Hawaiian Islands and Caribbean defense zones will be placed under naval authorities, while the army will assume supreme command of the Panama Canal zone, it has been announced by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, according to a report received here today from Washington.

It was elaborated that this step has been taken in order to avoid conflict of authority which caused the disaster at Pearl Harbor, concluded the report.

## COUNT KANEKO WORSE

**Relapse Reported in Condition of Octogenarian Councilor**

Relapse has come over the condition of Count Kentaro Kaneko, 89-year old Privy Councilor, who has been ill since several days ago. His condition improved about two days ago, but has turned for the worse again since early Friday morning. A sympton of pneumonia threatens the distinguished patient. Doctors from the Tokyo University Hospital were consulted the same day.

### Hitler to Speak

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler will speak at 5 p.m. today on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the coming into power of the National Socialist Party, it was announced today. The Fuehrer's speech will be broadcast over all German radio stations.

**Imperial Forces Secure Virtual Control of Malacca Straits Coast Line—Army Planes Blast Rangoon Airdrome**

**BRITISH HAVE ONLY ONE AIR BASE LEFT**

Domei

**WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN MALAYA, January 30.—Japanese columns surging southward along the west coast of Malaya on the Batu Pahat-to-Singapore highway, stormed into Api Api, approximately eight kilometers north of Pontian Kochil, this morning to secure virtual control of the Malacca Straits coast line.**

**Japanese Forces operating on the central front captured Sedensk, 42 kilometers from the Johore causeway, last night and are speeding onward now to Kulai, the next junction on the central highway to Singapore. Meanwhile other units of Japanese detachments are reported to be mopping-up scattered remnants of heavily armed Australian troops, which are offering resistance, along a railway line in central Johore.**

**CURFEW ORDERED IN SINGAPORE**

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 30.—It was reported from Singapore today that British authorities have ordered a general curfew throughout Singapore island, effective tonight, during the hours from 9 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning. The decree was issued in view of the nearness of Japanese Forces in order to guard against "possible activities by fifth columnists, as well as robbery and acts of violence," the report said. Curfew will not be enforced during the period of air raid warnings.

**JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BOMB SELETAR**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 30.—Formations of Japanese naval bombers, taking advantage of the fine weather, yesterday carried out bombing raids upon the Seletar airdrome on Singapore Island.

Steering clear of anti-aircraft fire, Japanese raiders scored direct hits upon hangars and nearby military establishments, causing fires at several places. Columns of smoke soaring into the sky confirmed the destruction caused as Japanese fliers all returned safely to their bases. During yesterday's aerial attack no enemy aircraft was seen on the ground.

**ONLY ONE AIRFIELD IN MALAYA**

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, January 30.—Remnants of the British air force in Malaya which virtually has been brushed out of the skies by Japanese aircraft, now only boasts one base in the Malay Peninsula, after losing base after base to Japanese Land Forces sweeping southward for Singapore, according to field dispatches. On Singapore island, the British have four military air bases, but these have been rendered virtually useless as a result of repeated bombings by Japanese warplanes.

Japanese reconnaissance flights recently spotted only nine bombers at Tengah airdrome and 10 bombers at Seletar airfield, both in Singapore. An indication of the weakness of the British air arm is seen in the failure of the British air force to conduct daylight attacks, only carrying sporadic guerilla tactics at night.

**JAPANESE AIR ATTACK RANGOON FIELD**

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, January 30.—Piercing heavy cloud banks, Japanese bombers furiously blasted an airdrome in Rangoon yesterday, shooting down five out of 10 enemy fighters which rose to challenge the attackers.

**JAPANESE FORCES PUNISHING AUSSIES**

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 29.—Japanese smashing southward down central Malaya hurdled the last barrier before Johore Bahru when they captured Kulai, only 18 miles north of Singapore, this afternoon. From Kulai, the Japanese troops are now speeding toward Singapore over the wide highway running parallel with the railroad leading to Johore Bahru.

Meanwhile, another Japanese column also proceeding down central Malaya after occupying Kluang, suddenly maneuvered toward the northeast and completely routed Australian forces at a point north of Jemaluang in a pincer movement. At 5:30 p.m. Wednesday in Jemaluang the same troops contacted another Imperial column which hammered its way south from Mersing. Australian troops retreating after a severe battle north of Jemaluang left 300 dead, 28 rapid firing guns, 400 trench mortars as well as 40 cases of rifle ammunition, it was revealed. The combined Japanese units are now reported to be crashing southward down the eastern coast of Malaya.

### Dutch Casualties Bared

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—According to figures released by the Netherlands Central Office for Statistics, a total of 2,109 Dutch officers and men were killed in May, 1940, during the fighting in the Low Countries, the German News Agency reported from The Hague today. Of the civilian casualties, which included 2,559 dead, 916 persons were killed during the German shelling of the Dutch port of Rotterdam.

### Canada Population 11,500,000

Domei

BERNE, January 29.—A recent national Canadian census reveals that Canada has a total population of 11,500,000 persons, according to an Ottawa report received here today.

### Fuehrer Greets Boris

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today sent a telegram to King Boris III of Bulgaria, congratulating him on his 48th birthday, the German News Agency reported today.

# TOYAMA HAILS 1942 AS HAPPIEST IN LIFE

### Japan Is Only Country That Can Be Called God's Land, He Says

Mitsuru Toyama, revered octogenarian patriot and most famous of the unofficial influences in Japanese political life, hailed the present year as the happiest in his entire life. In a dictated article in the February issue of the Koron, one of the leading political monthlies of the country, the veteran leader called on all Japanese to be supremely conscious of belonging to a nation whose mission is Heaven-ordained.

"In all the 88 years of my life, I never had such a happy New Years Day as I experienced this year. This, I believe, is not limited to me alone. The entire hundred million people of Japan probably had the same feeling," Mr. Toyama remarks. He goes on to say:

"The unusually happy New Years Day resulted from the hard blows given to the American and British fortresses in the southern Pacific by the Imperial Forces. The blows were enough to render enemy influence in the Pacific region entirely useless. What we long wished to realize is now before our eyes. We also wished that American and British influence would be absolutely elminated from the mainland of Asia, so that if these countries have something to ask for in that region, the approach would only be made through Japan. Now I am happy to say that this has also been nearly realized."

**Various Issues Touched**

Mr. Toyama, then touching at random on various problems of the day says:

"The much talked-of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is rather a new term for us, but it really stands for an old familiar aim for the realization of which we have been doing our best for the past many years. Whether foreigners like it not, we Japanese are Heaven-ordained to establish the sphere. To liberate all Asiatics from the relentless, exploitation of Americans and Britons is the mission of our race.

"No more can America and Britain boast of their possessing resources in East Asia. They will soon have to wrack their brains to find substitute articles to be used in place of the things they used to take out of Asia. It is now only a question of time when Australia will be under the control of Japan. Our enemies are doomed to lose all of their possessions in this part of the world.

"There are three points to be demonstrated as the merits of Japan, namely, that Japan is the greatest country in the world although her territories are not very extensive, that the Japanese population is the most formidable despite the not very great numbers, and that every Japanese is the strongest and stoutest among all the people of the world. All in all, there is no place like Japan. Some hold that Japan first entered the company of world Powers as the result of her victory over Russia. I cannot quite agree with these people for I cannot understand on what reasons they base their judgment.

"In my opinion Japan was the first country in the world from the beginning. Under the August reign of the Emperor whose lineage has been unbroken since the foundation of the Empire, this country with its many unique qualities, ranks above any other nation. What is most unique about this country, in this connection, is the spirit of the Japanese race. Without this spirit no Japanese can be called a true Japanese. I am glad to say, however, that this spirit has come to be much stressed among the majority of the Japanese owing to the current war. It even seems that the spirit is boiling in the minds of the nation.

"I want to touch here on the manifestation of one of the wonderful powers possessed only by Japan. That is, Japan will never suffer from real shortage of foodstuffs no matter to what size her population increase. This I will say against all opposition from the circles of learned men whose erudition is merely based on their absorption of Western-style information. Some years ago I had a visit from a certain American woman who is a noted advocate of birth control. I told her that she had no business staying here any longer, because Japan will never suffer from too much population.

"I believe any nation which shows an increase of population is qualified to become prosperous. The nationwide movement now under way to have more people among us is quite to my satisfaction. Japan is a Heaven-sent country which will never experience over-population.

**Japan's Allies Pleased**

"The successful operations of the Imperial Forces at the very beginning of the present hostilities with America and Britain are producing good results in many interested quarters. Our Allies, Germany and Italy, are much pleased over the favorable turn of the Greater East Asia War. The entry of Thailand into our camp is also chiefly due to our successive victories. The relations between our country and Thailand dates from the days of Nagamasa Yamada, who distinguished himself in that country during the early Tokugawa era. Thailand is also the country who sided with Japan at the time this country withdrew from the League of Nations, when our chief delegate Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka courageously stuck to Japan's proposal against all other members of the League except Thailand.

"Speaking of Mr. Matsuoka, I would not hesitate to say that he is one of the men to be long remembered in connection with the present happy situation in our country. Shortly after the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, I received a letter from Mr. Matsuoka when I was staying at Ito on Izu Peninsula. The letter revealed Mr. Matsuoka's great satisfaction at the newly created situation. I am sorry he is still suffering from his lingering illness.

"The so-called emergency period cannot be overcome merely by strength of arms, economic power, or the strength of scientific achievements. Japan, I am sure, can pass through this emergency period because of the strength of the Japanese spirit. This spirit is, in other words, a creative force peculiar to Japan, a way of thinking unique to this country, a force of passion found among Japanese only.

"Japanese civilization was born of Heavenly powers. This country is the only country that can properly be called God's land. There is no other land like ours. I stress here that every one in the nation should now have the firm consciousness of his being an integral element in this God's country. Although a hater of everything British, I still have something to learn from that country, namely, the Britons' peculiar perseverance to any cause they adopt, though their cause is wrong nine cases out of ten. This perseverance I would like the Japanese to imitate when they take up their righteous causes.

"Japan has imported various foreign cultures since olden times. The early importations came from Korea, China and India, followed later by those from Western countries. What is to be noted here is the fact that the importations were not blindly followed. They contributed only some new elements to our own culture based firmly on national traditions. This is the most remarkable feature of Japanese civilization, or rather of the Japanese spirit.

"The present emergency has come out of this peculiar spirit. No other country can afford to bring on such an emergency as we are enjoying now. This emergency is not an ordinary one but one which is loaded with latent powers which will lead to a brilliant future for this nation."

## Heading for Singapore

With the last stage of the Malay campaign rapidly approaching in the light of the overwhelming victories scored at practically every strategic point by the Imperial Forces, Japan is throwing everything in the war like the tank and even bicycle corps shown in the above photo for the Japanese vanguard is ready to strangle John Bull at his last stronghold in Singapore and from the present war achievements, the noose is gradually being tightened around his haughty neck. (Censored by the War Ministry)

## CHILE STILL UNDECIDED ON STAND TOWARD AXIS

### Up to Parliament, Says Foreign Minister Rosetti at Rio

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 29.—In a press conference here today, Juan Batista Rosetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, declared that Chile will not sever diplomatic relations with the Axis nations if Parliament considers the rupture unnecessary.

As soon as he returns to Santiago, he will consult with parliamentary leaders on the question, he said.

The Brazilian Government today closed down all offices of the German Transocean and Italian Stefani news agencies.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—Implementing its decision to sever diplomatic and commercial relations with the Axis Powers, the Brazilian Government today further decreed that freedom of speech, press and assembly of Axis nationals will be restricted, according to a Rio de Janeiro report received here today.

The decree prohibits use of Japanese, German and Italian languages at public meetings, and at the same time forbids any Axis color in radio broadcast, songs and entertainments.

Without a renewal in their permits from the Government, all meetings and associations of Axis nationals in Brazil are ordered to be dissolved. Moreover, right of assembly is granted only under the condition that more than two-thirds of the association membership is composed of Brazilians.

The decree further stipulates that all political discussions henceforth, are prohibited by law.

## *Three Half-Famished Soldiers Fight Way Through Burma Jungle to Execute Order*

In capturing Tavoy, a strategic point in Burma, the Japanese Forces had to undergo one of the most trying experiences, advancing through roadless forest without food for days and eating poison potatoes in order to satisfy their hunger.

The following extracts from diaries compiled in a field hospital by Corporals Eihachi Yabo and Hankei Ono, and Superior or Private Asao Katayama, who were wounded during this campaign, vividly describe the hardships of the soldiers in marching through the dense forest.

Undisclosed date in January: "The distance between the southern Thai border and Mitta in Burma has not been trespassed by human beings for the past 30 years and consequently, we were obliged to lay new roads along a winding river bank. These considerably delayed our progress and what food we had was soon exhausted."

**Last Grain of Rice**

Undisclosed date in January: "Last grain of rice and the last piece of biscuit having been consumed, we reluctantly resorted to the only remaining means, to slaughter one by one ten cattle we brought along with us in place of packing horse,—but these too were gone as the difficult days continued.

"We had been pinning hope on wild fruits, but none of these, much to our disappointment, were to be found. As the hungry hours passed, one of the soldiers discovered a vegetable resembling taro which we boiled but no sooner had we tasted it than one of the men complained of the bitterness. The army surgeon later told us that it contained poison but fortunately, no serious consequences occurred."

Undisclosed date in January: "The conditions being such as they are, we had to dismantle the machine-gun and other arms, and carry them on our backs. In order to ease the burden of the donkeys, we took off their saddles and led them through the forest. Thus, we finally reached Mitta, at which point we were met with a shower of machine-gun bullets from seven enemy planes all day through. How we managed to escape unscathed, we do not know, but we were sorry to see one of the donkeys fell a victim to the enemy machine-gun fire."

**Guides Refused to Go**

Undisclosed date in January: "About 20 miles away from Tavoy, we learned that the asphalt road leading to the city had been blasted along with bridges, etc. by the enemy, so that we had to take a detour. We hired Annamese guides, but they all hesitated to go beyond a certain point, saying that there is no road along such a God-forsaken place and insisted that they will not risk such a trip for any price.

"Since the commander of our unit gave an order to reach the Tavoy airfield by daybreak the following day, we renewed our efforts in smashing through the jungle."

Undisclosed date in January: "Finally, we reached a vast plain shortly before 9:00 a.m. on the following day, where we could hear exchange of fire between another unit of our forces and the enemy troops. Over a high cliff, we could see our goal, the Tavoy airfield.

"The enemy was desperately guarding this important strategic point, showering machine-gun bullets toward our direction. Though there was still quite a distance between our position and the enemy line, the commander gave the order to charge. Unfortunately, however, we were hit by enemy bullets just before we reached the airport. While we lay deliriously on the ground, we could hear the battle-cry of our forces disclosing that the capture of the airfield was but a question of time, but we could not remember what had taken place since then.

"When we came to, we found that the natives of Tavoy were surrounding us, bringing presents of beer and cigarettes. Thus, through countless difficulties, our forces occupied Tavoy."

## BRITISH VESSEL MEETS DISASTER IN GIBRALTAR

### Undetermined Explosion Founders Patrol Boat—Navy Sends Rescue Ships

Transocean

MADRID, January 19.—An explosion occurred aboard a British patrol boat in Gibraltar harbor today, it is reported from La Linea.

A second patrol boat, which went to the assistance of the distressed ship caught fire, and eventually both vessels foundered. Four corpses and two seriously injured seamen were picked up. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Riding at anchor close to the scene of the explosion were the aircraft carrier, Argus, and the battleship, Malayan. Whether these vessels sustained any damage cannot be acertained at the moment.

### To Remove Indians

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 23.—The Indian population living in Burma, which is estimated at 1,000,000 persons, is to be evacuated to India, according to an agreement reached between the British-Indian and Burmese authorities, it was announced today by the Delhi wireless station.

## MADRID PRESS PRAISES EAST ASIA ORDER POLICY

### Says Britain Never Gave Serious Thought Japan Would Attack Burma

Transocean

MADRID, January 24.—The far-sighted policy of the Japanese Government shown in its plan for a new order in East Asia has been demonstrated by Japan also in her operations in Burma, says the paper A.B.C. in a leading article.

It adds the agreement with Thailand has placed Japan in a position to dominate the frontiers toward Malaya and Burma.

The British never seriously considered the possibility of an attack against Burma from Thailand. If Rangoon should fall, the Spanish paper states, then war materials could no longer reach Chungking via the Burma Route and then all speculations would come to naught about the resistance of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China.

### Mass Feeding of Greeks

Transocean

ATHENS, January 20.—Mass feeding of the population of Athens and Piraeus has now also been extended to all major towns in Greece, according to reports available here.

## *Australia Is Upset By Vague Attitude Taken by Churchill*

(Continued from Page 1)

more importance on its war with Germany.

Twice in the past, Prime Minister Curtin demanded Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to take immediate measures for military aid to Australia but the latter is said to have declined to give a definite and responsible answer, having replied each time that considerations shall be given in this respect in the future.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand Peter Fraser, has likewise expressed his discontent over the British attitude, when recently he openly charged that though New Zealand has been asking for British aid repeatedly, nothing concrete has so far been promised or done by the British Prime Minister.

A United Press correspondent in Sydney, in the meantime, reports that the general sentiment in Australia is gradually turning against England, for, notwithstanding the dispatch of the Australian Expeditionary Forces to the Balkans and the Near East, Britain refuses to give heed in taking measures to eliminate the impending danger currently facing the Commonwealth Government.

**No British Aid Seen**

Since the Prince of Wales and Repulse, crack battleships of the British Fleet, were dispatched to the South Pacific, only to be sent to the bottom almost immediately after their arrival by Japanese Air units, Britain is in no position to extend its hands to someone else's affair when she herself is in danger. Consequently, it is virtually impossible to send aid despite repeated oral promises.

To make things worse and complicating for Britain, an inconceivable desire is being manifested among the Australian officers and men in North Africa and the Near East to return home. The British Government has been forced to admit this.

Under such circumstances, non-confidence in Britain and the general apprehension in Australia are expected to grow all the more keen with further successes of the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific.

### More to Fight Soviets

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 19.—A new Swedish company of volunteers will soon proceed from Sweden to the Finnish-Soviet front in order to participate in Europe's fight against the Soviet menace, declared Major Nils Palme, leader of the Swedish volunteers' registration office, who is at present on a visit to Finland. He added that among the new Swedish volunteers were numerous motor mechanics and tank specialists.

### To Honor Mannerheim

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 23.—The city fathers of Helsinki have reserved a lot in front of the Finnish Parliament for an equestrian statue of Marshal Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish army.

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## OIL STOCKS AMPLE, DIET MEMBERS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

the northern waters. We have decided to permit fishery interests operating in the northern waters to resort to sea-bottom fishing and a special fishery company will be established to engage in this type of fishing. I am sure that the people will have no fear of a shortage in the supply of fish, when this company is in full operation."

Answering the same interpellator, the Agriculture Minister admitted that the machinery for the distribution of fish in Japan Proper leaves much to be desired. He expressed hope that the establishment of official prices for fresh fish, which is under contemplation by the Government, would result in an improvement in the fish delivery situation.

He assured the interpellator that the question of reforming the fish distributing machinery is receiving the earnest attention of the authorities concerned.

Zenemon Higuchi, of the Giin Domei, the next interpellator, asked to be made clear whether the Government has the idea of boosting the official price of wheat.

**No Raise in Wheat Price**

The Agriculture Minister's reply was that there would not be any raise in the retail price of wheat.

With regard to barley and rye, the Minister added that an arrangement would be made under which the income of the producers of these cereals will be increased.

The Minister told the same questioner that the question of raising the price of wheat to the September 18 level would be left to the designated food organizations.

Koichi Nakamura, of the First Lobby, who next was given the floor addressed most of his questions to Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi.

He wanted the Government to take steps to insure the supplies of improved medicines. In addition, he also proposed an increase in the retail price of medicines.

**Better Medicines Insured**

Replying, the Welfare Minister said that his Ministry was working with energy to insure an abundant supply of the right sort of medicines.

In reply to another question from the interpellator, the Minister said that he has a committee at work on the problem of a standard uniform for the women of this country.

At the start of the afternoon session, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada made a statement to the effect that the Navy is studying the question of enrolling Chosenese young men as volunteers.

The remark was in reply to a question, which had previously been formulated by Boku Shunkin, of the Giin Domei.

The first interpellator in the afternoon session was Mutsuro Shinohara, of the Giin Domei.

He raised questions about the Government's tax policy and was told in reply by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya that he was considering increasing the revenue of the Monopoly Bureau.

The Minister was reluctant to consider the recommendations of the interpellator for increasing the rates of the tax on tickets to race meetings. He explained that horse improvement is the chief objective of the Government's policy in encouraging horseracing.

**Questioned on Freight Rate**

Answering the same interpellator, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta explained that the motive of the Government in increasing the railway freight rates was the desire to reduce the consumer's purchasing power, to contribute to the cost of conducting hostilities, and to improve the railway transportation facilities.

Answering the same questioner, who raised the question of the Government's bond policy, the Finance Minister stated that the Government is doing all it can to see that the bonds issued to meet the needs of the nation's war effort are smoothly absolved.

The greatest concern of the Finance Ministry, he went on, is to increase the nation's savings. His Ministry, he said, is prepared to turn over to the special war expenditure account any surplus fund it may have on hand.

The Government's oil policy was the subject of the most important of questions formulated by the next interpellator, Koku Kawasaki, of the Dokokai.

The points in Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi's answer to the interpellator were:

**To Increase Oil Output**

1. The policy of the Government is to increase the output of petroleum at home and abroad. It is the intention of the Government to maintain the production of oil at home at the present rate.
2. The secret of increasing the output of natural petroleum lies in developing the oil fields in the southern regions on a big scale.
3. The Government intends to keep in force the system of grants for the encouragement of the trial digging of oil wells in Japan Proper.

**Large Oil Stocks**

Replying to the same interpellator, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board made the heartening statement that the stocks of oil in Japan are by far larger than countries hostile toward this country believe them to be.

"We have enough oil to satisfy the requirements of the Army and Navy," said the President.

"It will not be long before there is an easing of the restrictions on the civilian use of oil.

Chozaburo Mizutani, of the Koa Domei asked questions about the Government's financial policy.

The Finance Minister's statements in reply were:

1. The Government expects to issue ¥16,300,000,000 worth of bonds in the coming fiscal year. The amount by which the nation's savings should be increased next fiscal year has not been determined yet.
2. The nation's income in the 1942-43 fiscal year will probably run to ¥45,000,000,000.

## *Order of Rising Sun Conferred by Emperor On Gov.-Gen. of F.I.C.*

**His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon on Governor-General Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China and Pacific French Territories, it was announced Friday. The honors have been granted by His Imperial Majesty in recognition of distinguished services rendered by the French Governor-General toward the furtherance of friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China especially in view of the War of Greater East Asia. Since the march of Japanese troops into the French territory last year, Franco-Japanese relations have become quite close, culminating in the conclusion of a military pact between the two countries for the joint defense of French Indo-China.**

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# ANGLO-SAXON RACE DUG ITS OWN GRAVE

## Present War Likened to Sacred Campaign Led by Emperor Jimmu

The luck of Great Britain has ceased to hold good, says the Koron (Public Opinion).

According to this monthly magazine, the weakness of the British Empire is that it was built in order to gratify the material desires of England. The magazine theorizes that there can be no lasting Empire based on any but righteousness.

"Once the world had the fear of old Imperial China," says the Koron. "The Sino-Japanese War disclosed that Imperial China was a stuffed tiger instead of a sleeping tiger.

"The War of Greater East Asia has disclosed that the British Empire is as ineffectual as Imperial China proved to be.

"Britain has already suffered serious reverses in the Greater East Asia War. The British, full of false pride, will in all probability refuse to admit that their country has been defeated. We admit that foreign troops are fighting for Britain in the war with this country. But this fact does not indicate that Britain stands a chance of victory. The weakness of Britain lies in the fact that the burden of defending the British Empire falls on foreigners.

**Fruit of Conquest**

The Anglo-Saxons have built up their present Empire by conquest. They have bled white the inhabitants of territories under their control. They fondly believed that no Empire under the sun would be more stable than theirs, when the War of Greater East Asia started. But they have already suffered crushing defeats in the war.

"The ancient Romans went down because they left the defense of their vast Empire to mercenary soldiers. The same fate is befalling the British, who are unable to defend their bulky Empire except by the use of hired troops.

"The Japanese race is utterly different from the Anglo-Saxon race. The Japanese race is ruled by a Sovereign, who is a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, the original founder of the Empire. We should think that such a superior people as the Japanese would be the last to go in for the gratification of its material desires and follow in the footsteps of the ancient Romans and the present-day British.

"The War of Greater East Asia is comparable to the campaign led by the Emperor Jimmu in east Japan. The aim of the war is to liberate the races of East Asia from the British and American yoke.

"Britain is relying on hired troops to defend its territories in East Asia. There is no doubt of its selfishness, which is bound to seal its fate in this part of the world.

**Japan Making Sacrifices**

"Japan has set itself to redeem the races of East Asia. It is only by making heavy sacrifices that it can hope to perform its mission. The Japanese race will be full of vitality so long as they are ready to make sacrifices for the other races of East Asia.

"It must be borne in mind by the Japanese that the war is not for the acquisition of materials. We hear people talk as though the produce of the occupied territories would pour into this country, ending the shortages from which the people are suffering. These people have come under the influence of American and British conceptions.

"We do not want the people to practise asceticism. But there is a strict limit, beyond which we cannot go in seeking pleasure, without destroying what is best in us. There is something about the British and Americans that recalls a beast. The explanation is that their sensuous life made possible by their commercial successes over the world has dulled their sense of the mystery in man.

**Love Spiritual Culture**

"The Asiatics boast of spiritual culture. The Chinese are addicted to epicurism. On the other hand, they are interested in spiritual matters, as will be seen from the fact that the Zen cult of Buddhism was developed in China.

"The Japanese have come under no influence of alien materialistic ideas. Presumably this is due to the geographical position of the country. The attitude of the Japanese toward nature is quite different from that of the Europeans and Americans. The Japanese try to put themselves in accord with nature, whereas Western people seek to subordinate nature to them.

"For a period of some 50 years prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese allowed themselves to be influenced by Western materialistic thoughts and making it a point to satisfy their materialistic desires. It is time that we eliminated what is British and American in us. We would not have defeated America and Britain if we had not gotten over the habit of looking at things in the American or British way.

**Over-Indulgence in Luxury**

"We must be on our guard against becoming pleasure-seekers. The Americans and British have sought after pleasure. The reverses they have suffered in the Greater East Asia War were the price they paid for their indulgence in luxury.

"As the war progresses, there will be an ever-swelling flow of materials to our country from the southern regions. We must take goods from these regions if the inhabitants of these places are to carry on. Are the Japanese sure that they will not let their materially fuller life destroy what is best in them?

"We have no doubt of Japan emerging victorious from the present war. The problem with which Japan will be confronted after the war will be more difficult than that of winning the war.

"India and Australia will be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The inhabitants of these countries have very little in common with us. Formidable are the difficulties, which must be overcome by us in getting into a position for influencing them into taking pride in being units of the co-prosperity sphere.

**Other Problems Pending**

"The most urgent question is what we should do about the inhabitants of French Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands East Indies. We have experience of guiding the residents of Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo. Whether this experience will stand us in good stead in guiding the inhabitants of such countries as French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies is very doubtful.

"French Indo-China and other countries of East Asia, which are remote from this country, have been under alien rule for a long time. Thus, we see that the inhabitants of these countries worship Western culture and they know little about Japanese culture. For this reason, the Japanese who lived among them were not held in high esteem.

"The achievements of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia are an occasion for the residents of French Indo-China and other southern countries of Greater East Asia to reconsider their attitude toward Japan. This raises hopes that it will not be a long time before they will come to hold Japan and things Japanese in due respect.

"Japan must concentrate on creating conditions, which would help them to gain a good knowledge of Japan and its superior culture. The complete elimination of American and British influences from among them would be a short step toward letting them re-

# New Era in P.I.

Orders have been received by Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas from the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Philippines Expeditionary Forces for the line-up of the new Philippine Cabinet. Picture shows a Japanese unit commander, representing the Commander-in-Chief, handing Mr. Vargas the historic commission January 22, at Manila. (Censored by War Ministry)

# BRITISH ARMY'S MORALE LOW DUE TO INACTIVITY

## Caste System Among Officers Also Accounts for Deterioration, Says Weekly

D.N.B.

LISBON, January 29.—In an article entitled "Spoiling Army For Action," the Cavalcada, a London weekly, warns that a long period of inactivity is bound to lead to a deterioration of the morale of all armies. The British home army was, therefore, also exposed to this danger.

The paper sharply criticizes the arrogance of the British officers' caste, which is perhaps a still greater danger to the morale of the people than boredom. It also contrasts the attitude of the reactionary British officers' corps with the admirable spirit prevailing in the German army, where officers and men really are comrades.

The article, furthermore, points out that even the most glorious retreats are hardly likely to improve the morale of armies. The rapid growth of the inactive army was giving rise to serious problems of which social problems are probably more important than the military ones.

The paper regards it as extremely regrettable that young men of good families with pleasing manners are finding a much better chance of promotion with the old colonels of Sandhurst than those men who fought at Dunkirk and who certainly have at least an idea of what modern warfare looks like.

# STUDENT PARTY ARRIVES

## Group Composed of 118 Boys From Manchoukuo

The Manchoukuoan students party consisting of 118 boy and 16 girl students arrived in Tokyo at 6:30 a.m., Friday, according to Domei. After reporting their arrival to the Manchoukuoan Embassy, at Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, they paid homage to the Imperial Palace, the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine. The boy students took up their quarters at the headquarters of the Manchoukuoan Students' Society and the girl students at the Japan-Manchuokuoan Women's Association Hall, the report adds.

# *Italians Celebrate Tercentenary of Death of Galileo*

Transocean

**ROME, January 19.—The tercentenary of the death of Galileo, the celebrated Italian astronomer, was observed in Rome yesterday in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the Education Minister as well as the leading representatives of Italian universities and the Fascist Party. A member of the Royal Academy delivered an address dealing with Galileo's influence on modern thought, in which the speaker dwelt on the great service rendered by Galileo in the domains of mathematics, mechanics, astronomy and physics. Rome, he added, incorporated the idea of western civilization, and it was the unshakeable conviction of all Italians that this civilization could not be destroyed.**

# *German Red Cross Active in Wartime*

(Continued From Page 6)

tion to duty and chivalrous aid for the opponents, to say nothing of resolute, vigorous action.

The German Red Cross showed particular enthusiasm in assisting at the repatriation of Germans returning to the Reich from other countries. In December 1939 the leader of the Reich Health Services requested, for the first time, the cooperation of the German Red Cross in rendering medical assistance to German immigrants returning home from the Baltic States and Wolhynia. In an incredibly short space of time, nurses, nurses' assistants and helpers of both sexes were placed at the disposal of the Reich Health Services by the German Red Cross, in order to accompany the transports. Thus, nurses and helpers were at once sent to the camps in which the immigrants were to be collected, to the camps in Warthegau, and to those places on the frontier at which the German immigrants would arrive. Later on, the German Red Cross had to help Germans returning to the Reich from Bessarabia, Buchenland and Lithuania in the same way.

**Work in Cold Weather**

Welfare work among these immigrants made terrific demands on the physical and mental powers of all German Red Cross helpers and was a severe test to their tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty. In the case of Germans arriving from Wolhynia, for instance, in the winter of 1939-1940 the German Red Cross had to work in appallingly cold weather at the crossings of the River Bug, or as escorts of transports. Sometimes the transportation of these Germans lasted 60 to 80 hours at a temperature of 44 to 60 degrees of frost, when the pipes for heating the trains froze and the doors could not be opened from the inside.

German Red Cross helpers were faced with a truly stupendous task in caring for the sick and aged under such appalling conditions. Expressions of appreciation of this noble work poured in from other countries to swell the praise, already meted out to the German Red Cross at home for the magnificent way in which it had solved the problem with its mobile hospitals and selfless devotion to duty on the part of its helpers.

The special position, held by the German Red Cross, enables it to render aid in a vast field of work and all its centers are unremitting in their efforts to use the facilities offered to the best advantage. Work among prisoners of war and the care of German civilian internees all over the world brought about a close and confidential collaboration of the German Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

**'Neighborly' Aid**

Moreover, they are at the disposal of the National-Socialist People's Welfare Organization for special work, such as escorting children's transports or helping in the Mother-and-Child Welfare Organization. They lend a helping hand in the distribution of ration cards or take part in collecting contributions for some good cause. They help in the sewing meetings of the National-Socialist Women's Organization and are to be found in an ad-field or in rendering what is commonly known as "neighborly" assistance in households where the housewife is ill or absent.

In the midst of this war work the German Red Cross is already looking toward the future, to peacetime work and the vast tasks awaiting it.

Since its reorganization the German Red Cross places great value on the extension of its ambulance services, which are systematically distributed all over the Reich and of which mention has already been made. There are some 14,200 ambulance stations belonging to the German Red Cross in Germany, and work is going on unremittingly to extend and perfect the system with a view to peacetime work, when it is hoped that even the smallest parish in Germany will be well provided for in this respect.

**Activities Expanded**

In addition to war work, the activities of the German Red Cross at home do not only proceed as usual but are even being systematically extended. Instances of this are the expansion of the German Red Cross system of first aid stations, of its ambulance services and the vast increase in the number of ambulance cars and life-saving service. Within the short space of one year the German Red Cross was of service to the civilian population in 3,740,373 cases. At the special request of the home department, the German Red Cross agreed to place suitable women-helpers at the disposal of medical men to assist them in consulting hours, for the duration of the war. By July 1, 1940, nearly 900 German Red Cross nurses' assistants and helpers were engaged in this work.

The Red Cross Life-Saving Service also works in conjunction with the German Life-Saving Society. By an agreement reached with the German society for the rescue of shipwrecked persons the German Red Cross is now included in the coastal life-saving service. In the Alpine Rescue Service the German Red Cross works in conjunction with the German Alpine Club. With the consent of agricultural and trade cooperative associations the German Red Cross trains helpers in ambulance work for agricultural and industrial undertakings. Moreover, it participates in the training and testing of the Hitler Youth in ambulance work and assists the health device of the Girls' League.

As was mentioned before, agreements were reached with the air defense department with respect to training lay helpers and with the national branch of industry for establishing factory ambulance services to render aid in air raids. Another agreement was reached with the organization for the maintenance of supplies whereby men can be trained in first aid work by the German Red Cross, while a further agreement was made with the ministry of transport. An order issued by the High Army Command provides for training by the German Red Cross of first aid helpers in armament factories.

These arrangements form a basis on which the work of the German Red Cross can be extended widely and systematically. The great aim of the German Red Cross is the unification of the entire German ambulance system, and of the transportation of sick and wounded persons. Above all, it stresses the importance of training in first aid

# ERWIN ROMMEL CONFERRED RANK OF COLONEL-GENERAL

## Promotion Given in Recognition of Services as Panzer Unit Commander

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 29.—The Fuehrer promoted General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the "Panzer-Armee Afrika"—the panzer troops in Africa—to the rank of Colonel-General in recognition of the great services rendered by him, it was officially announced in Berlin.

Rommel, it was indicated, is now Germany's youngest colonel-general. His name appeared very prominently during the past few weeks and the American and British publications could not help admiring the manner in which Rommel warded off the British offensive in North Africa. The announcement of Rommel's promotion coincided with the statement of the German High Command of the fall of Benghazi.

# AXIS ORGAN DEPICTS U.S. WAR PSYCHOSIS

## Says American People Took Outbreak as Relief From Wrought-Up Hysteria

Such a war psychosis had been created among the American public by the shameless and vainglorious bravado of its swashbuckling warmongers that the first shots on the Pacific on December 8 when Japan launched its counter-thrust against the Pacific encirclement front led by the United States were actually welcomed by the majority of the United States press as a sort of relief from hysteria, comments the magazine Berlin-Rome-Tokyo.

Not long before Japan commenced armed operations, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had thought it necessary to estimate the duration of a war between the United States and Japan as exactly 90 days and, it should be expressly pointed out at the present juncture, he declared that victory of the United States and final destruction of Japan would be the inevitable outcome at the end of that period. The magazine recalls that Colonel Knox thought he could adequately characterize the Japanese as a "ridiculous nation of rice-eaters".

**Provoked Japan**

With unbelievable arrogance, superciliousness and political blindness President Roosevelt had provoked and menaced the Japanese nation for three years. He made no bones about his intention to remove the "menace to America's flank on the Pacific" at an opportune moment and then to join his British and Bolshevist allies in order to "liquidate the European ringleaders." President Roosevelt, when he naively proclaimed these plans, was acting under the impression that the Tripartite Pact was an artificial structure, built on deceitful, weak and opportunistic principles, comparable to the treaties the democracies conclude with each other or with their Bolshevist friends in Moscow. This was the cardinal mistake of Roosevelt's policy, a mistake which spoiled the entire semitic plans, and which will entail the fatal chastisement of the American people.

On January 18, Japan's defensive action against the United States was followed by the signing of the military agreement among Germany, Italy and Japan. This agreement puts the final touch to the political alliance of the three nations. The work which our leaders began years ago has thus culminated in a common front for the defense of our idealistic, political and cultural values. Europe's bravest soldiers are fighting side by side with the bravest soldiers of East Asia.

There is no longer any person in the world today who still doubts that this war of the Continents has been caused solely by Roosevelt's aggressive attitude toward Germany, Italy and Japan, all of whom again and again stressed their determination to maintain friendly relations with the American people. Roosevelt bears the final responsibility for this world war. He acts on behalf of the world Jewry.

**Jews Behind Scenes**

Wherever the warmongers have been active, in The Hague, in Belgrade, Athens, Paris, Moscow, London and Washington, one can, not only feel, but also find irrefutable proof for the Jewish influence on the plans, slogans, lies and atrocities with which this war was conjured up. Everywhere we find Jewish names as signatures under the orders as in the organizations which promoted this war and direct it. This time they want to achieve what the impoverished nations still refused them after the first world war: the abolition of all barriers, standing in the way of their ruthless profit hunger. As all other means failed, they chose this war, a war which other nations are to fight for them, for they themselves lack the courage to fight.

It was Germany whose Furhrer accepted the challenge, relying on the confidence, the strength and the unshakable determination of his reborn people. We were not unprepared when we entered this war. Besides, a military alliance was formed with Italy and Japan which is not only unparalleled in the world, but which has already proved its value. Berlin-Rome-Tokyo, a few years ago the symbol of an idealistic fight the Anglo-Saxons liked to call a spleen—today an unshakable military front, encircling the globe. As long as there is a historical justice in the world, victory can not be denied to such a combination.

**Until Enemies Crushed**

While the organized force of Bolshevism suffered a number of crushing defeats at the hands of the German army, from which it will never recover, Japan, by vanquishing the American and British forces, has asserted itself as the dominating power in East Asia. By the victories of the Axis in Europe and by Japan's victory on the Pacific, the preponderance of the Tripartite Powers in the political, military and economic field has become so great that there is no possible combination of Powers in the world which could hope to rival their united strength. The Tripartite Powers and their Allies will continue this war until their enemies are utterly vanquished.

# *Captain of Japanese Submarine Reveals How He Sank Five Enemy Merchant Ships*

How a submarine of the Imperial Navy sank three enemy merchantmen and damaged two in the South Pacific and how it encountered the captain's launch of the British flagship, Prince of Wales, that had been drifting in the neighboring sea of Java, was disclosed by the captain of the undersea craft which recently returned to a naval base somewhere in the South Seas, according to a report reaching here Thursday from a Navy Press Corps member.

When the Navy Press Corps member visited the captain on board the submarine that had just returned to its base after about a month's cruise, the officer pointed out among the trophies a buoy on which was written "Prince of Wales" in red paint, a compass, a signal flag and two fire-extinguishers, all of which were captured on the captain's launch of the Prince of Wales. He related the thrilling fight he experienced during his cruise in the South Pacific. The captain's interview follows.

I'm afraid you have never really realized the freshness of the taste of air, which can be understood only by a submarine crew. When we come up to the surface after a long submergence, we find the air indescribably nice and refreshing.

We greeted the New Year's day on our vessel somewhere in the Pacific. As you know, water is very scanty in a submarine and the members of the crew are obliged to get along for a long time without washing themselves. However, as it was a historical and memorial New Year's day I allowed each of my men to use about a pint of fresh water to wash themselves.

On the morning of New Year's day I ordered that the bow of our vessel be set in the direction of our motherland, though our submarine remained under water, and then called all the crew. We shouted "banzai" for His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and also prayed for the souls of the fallen heroes.

It was some days later that we encountered our first prey. I found in the periscope a streak of smoke rising far away in the gray mist of dawn. As the alarm bell rang, all members of the crew became exultant and took to their stations. As our vessel neared the enemy ship, it proved to be a merchantman of the 7,000-ton class. We took careful aim and fired a torpedo. The next moment, a huge water-spout rose and the enemy ship was seen to sink immediately, muffled in smoke and fire.

It was in the middle of night that we found another merchant vessel. It was an armed ship of the 10,000-ton class equipped with eight life-boats. It was found suddenly at a range of 6,000 meters. Immediately we fired, and then again a red blaze was witnessed. The enemy ship, too, fired against us, and the water rose in a spout in front of our submarine. We were firing in volleys, when the roar of an enemy warplane was heard and we were forced to submerge. Consequently, we could not ascertain the further outcome of our battle with the merchantman but we are sure that it was severely damaged at least.

On the morning of the following day, we discovered a Dutch steamer of the 5,000-ton class. We drew near the target through the water and after carefully aiming, released a torpedo. The water rose in a huge spout and the ship began to tilt. Through the periscope I could witness in detail the crew lowering life-boats and engaging in rescue-work. About 20 minutes after the hit, the enemy ship went to the bottom. We rose to the surface and examined the crew. The captain of the steamer was found in pajamas and night-cap. A shameful sight it was.

Toward evening of the same day, smoke was seen rising on the horizon. It later proved to be an enemy ship of about 4,000-tons. We took careful aim and released a torpedo. It was a direct hit and the enemy ship sank immediately.

Several days later, we found a large merchant ship at break of dawn. As we fired a torpedo, the enemy, porting its helm, tried to flee. We came up and our gunners rushed up to the deck and began to fire on the ship. The third shell we fired hit the merchantman in the middle and a blaze arose. Just then, we heard the roar of an enemy plane and submerged in a hurry.

One morning, we found something like a schooner sailing on the horizon. It later proved, however, to be a high-speed torpedo-boat. As we drew near to it, on strict alert, we found an unfamiliar flag bearing the mark of a red cross hoisted at the stern of the ship. On examination, we learned that it was the British Admiralty flag. We kept watching this ship for a whole day because we had a report that the captain's launch of the Prince of Wales was drifting on the sea near Java. At first, I intended to tow it as far as our naval base. But as conditions did not allow us to do so, we brought only some trophies of the British flag-ship, the Prince of Wales.

# FORMER POLISH TROOPS TO JOIN BRITISH FORCES

## First Batch From Siberia Arrives in Syria to Augment Near East Army

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Twenty thousand former Polish soldiers from Siberia are expected to arrive in the Near East shortly, according to reports received here from Beirut.

They will be incorporated in the British Near East army. The first contingents have already arrived in Syria. They will be accompanied by their families, who were also interned in Siberia after the collapse of Poland.

About 2,000,000 Polish men, women and children were taken by the Soviets to Siberia, of which about 500,000 are believed to have died on the way or during their internment, the same reports state.

The Polish soldiers are said to have made it a condition that their families be allowed to accompany them if they joined the British Near East forces.

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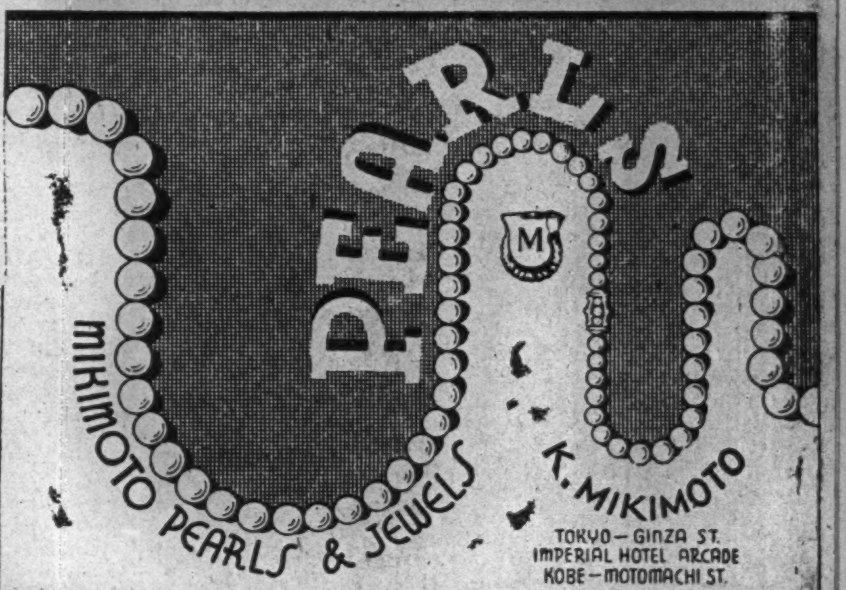


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# N. AFRICAN SETBACK ALARMS BRITISHERS

### Londoners Feel Blue as Colonel-General Rommel Frustrates Every British Move

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The situation in North Africa is disquieting the British public more than the situation in East Asia, states the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm) in a report to his paper.

This attitude of the British people is understandable from the fact that the British public had been prepared for setbacks in the Pacific area. On the other hand, the correspondent states, it became unbearable when Colonel General Rommel frustrated one British plan after the other. The most distressing fact was that British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean was doubtful now. However, it must be stated that official British circles never stated that there was unchallenged British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean and only certain press comments made the public believe that such a supremacy actually existed in the Mediterranean. Now proof was offered again, necessitating a modification of such a belief. From recent events it must be concluded that Colonel General Rommel, in the meantime, received fresh reinforcements and that therefore the character of the future fighting in this region is uncertain.

The correspondent furthermore points out that the apprehensions of the British public are particularly great since the speedy advance of the Axis forces after the initial success of General Wavell into North Africa is still remembered. He declares, however, that British military experts are convinced that a repetition of this military miracle on behalf of the Axis forces will not be possible a second time.

The military correspondent of the Evening News (London) is credited with the following statement: "There is no reason for the assumption that Rommel can continue his advance toward Egypt or that he even intends to do so. If General Rommel succeeds in fulfilling the costly but probably easier task of frustrating General Auchinleck's presumed plans of invading Tripolis he has in fact gained a strategic success which, although a defensive one, is nevertheless no less significant."

"The Times" (London) correspondent writes in this connection: "It is obvious that the present preparations of the Axis Powers cannot be compared to last year's fighting, resulting in the recapture of Libya. It looks as though the enemy was continuing its thrust rather than starting a new offensive. This conclusion is drawn from the strength of the forces the enemy is employing. They are significant but, nevertheless, smaller than anticipated. It is certain that the enemy employed less than half of the war material at his disposal. When Rommel advanced on a wide front in three columns, he encountered a few British troops for the main activity of the British forces was concentrated in the establishment of lines of communication which would enable a later thrust of the British main forces against the enemy's strongholds near El Aghaila.

"Since Rommel's troops did not encounter stiff resistance, Rommel reinforced one of these columns at the expense of the other two and with his reinforced troops he made the attack against Jedabia. Thus he succeeded in crossing the road Antelat—Msus, and reaching the British supply lines. This factor made it difficult for the British command to concentrate its forces. To this must be added the extraordinary terrain difficulties existing this year. For instance, at one point where there had never been water the British came upon a lake."

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National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2 and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

**Saturday**
—Morning—
6:30 Serial Talk, "The History of America's and Britain's Crimes," by Akira Nakakoji.
7:30 "National Resolution."; Patriotic Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Orchestra: "Beethoven's Symphony No. 4."
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
—Afternoon—
12:00 Time; News; War Songs; Osaka Broadcasting Orchestra: "Radetzky March" (J. Strauss, Opus 228) and others.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Talk, "The Root of Racial Prosperity" by Dr. Yoshio Furuya.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
3:00 News.
4:30 Market Reports.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.
—Evening—
6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Music "Mongol Winter" by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Kazutsugu Nakada.
6:30 "South Sphere Development," by Yoshizo Furukawa.
7:30 Talk, "Resources in South Seas," by Hideo Sudo.
8:00 Radio Comedy.
9:00 News; Japanese Ancient Music.
10:00 Time; War Situation; News.
11:00 News.

## A Little Gift to the Saviour

To show their appreciation for releasing their country from the fetters of American despotic rule, these Filipino children are seen presenting coconuts to the Japanese troops somewhere in the Philippines. (Censored by the War Ministry)

# Significance of War of Greater East Asia

### Army, Navy and Information Board Leaders Discuss Wars of Past, Present and Future at Roundtable Discussion

Participants in the round-table discussion held under the auspices of the King Magazine, Admiral Nakamura, Lieutenant-General Sakai and Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, indicated in the course of their discussions that the War of Greater East Asia is a continuation of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. They pointed out the similarity of the two wars.

Admiral Nakamura started the ball rolling with the following statement:

Admiral Nakamura: It is my opinion that the War of Greater East Asia is a continuation of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Japan's object during the Russo-Japanese War was to stem Russian invasion of the east. Similarly, its present objective is the destruction of British and American influence in the east, and to establish a new order in East Asia. From this standpoint I consider the present war a continuation of the Russo-Japanese War.

Kiwao Okumura: Before the war the attitude of Japan was merely passive. It was on the defensive against the combined hostilities of the ABCD ring. But once war was declared, the Imperial Forces acted like lightning, and their remarkable victories have dispelled the clouds of gloom that had gathered over the whole nation before the outbreak of the war. The victories of the Imperial Forces are merely reflections of the Imperial Glory. This is the reason why the Imperial Forces have achieved such glorious victories.

I agree with Admiral Nakamura that the present war is a continuation of the Russo-Japanese War. The War of Greater East Asia is not an extension of the China affair. Its underlying causes go much further than that. The Russo-Japanese War was due to Slavic encroachment into the east. The present war is due to this same encroachment of the white races into the land of Asiatics.

### Root of War Traced

I believe that the roots of this war can be traced to the Sino-Japanese War in the latter part of the 19th Century. The Sino-Japanese War was not a war between the Japanese and the Chinese. Although China at the time was an empire, the Chinese Emperor was under the influence of the British, who had already begun their unscrupulous policy of imperialism ever since they had taken Hongkong. Thus the war was due to British imperialism, and Japan had to take up arms to defend the east. Even Adams Gibbon, the famous historian says: "It is wrong to describe the Sino-Japanese War as a war between the Japanese and the Chinese. It occurred because the imperialism of the West in the East met with opposition from Japan." To grasp the real significance of the War of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to understand the real cause of the Sino-Japanese War.

To go back much further, it is possible to trace the causes of this war to the Meiji Restoration. Toward the end of the Tokugawa period, the whole nation was fired by a movement whose motto was, "Revere the Emperor, and expel foreigners." The success of this movement resulted in the Meiji Restoration. With the Restoration, Japan was delivered from feudalism to an era of enlightenment, and it was free to step forth as the leader of all the peoples of East Asia.

There are some historians who assert that although the first part of the movement, the reverence of the Emperor, has succeeded, the latter part, the expulsion of foreigners, has yet to be carried out. This is a big mistake. The expulsion of foreigners does not mean the non-presence of foreigners in the east. It means the destruction of western influence in the east. The two parts of the slogan, "Revere the Emperor and expel foreigners" are not separate movements. They are intricately bound up, and the one means the other. Thus the War of Greater East Asia may be said to have begun with the Meiji Restoration.

The war is not merely a matter of winning victories. As has been so eloquently expounded in the gracious Imperial Rescript bestowed on the Imperial Fighting Forces, the ultimate aim is the defense of the Japanese Empire and the perpetual peace of East Asia. For 200 years the white races have ruthlessly exploited the east, and the war will not end until all western influence in the east is completely destroyed.

Admiral Nakamura: The encroachment of western influence into Japan began about 120 years ago with the British occupation of Singapore. At that time the British pressed north from the south, and Russia pressed south from the north. The peril of Japan increased when the British seized Hongkong, and extended their influence into China. In one aspect the Meiji Restoration was due to this pressing danger from the outside. The billows of nations rise and fall with the tides of history. During the middle ages the waves of the Mongolian races swept westward with the tide, and overwhelmed the whole of Europe. When the tide turned, the waves of the west beat against the rocks of Japan. Now the tide has turned again, and the waves of the east will sweep the west. Personally I think that the turning-point of the tide is marked by the Russo-Japanese War.

### For Self-Defense

Kiwao Okumura: Of course, the present war is not a war for raw materials. It is a war of self-defense. Now, what is self-defense? Consider the China affair. Japan did not want to conquer China. It merely fought with the Chiang government because the Chiang government was a menace to the peace of Asia, and was plunging the whole of China into the depths of misery, with its misguided reliance on Britain and the United States.

Britain and America aimed at weakening the defenses of both Japan and China by making them fight each other, and then to grab the whole of the east for themselves when we were weak enough. America began to wage economic war on Japan at the time of the China affair. Its exports to Japan, especially of vital raw materials like iron and petroleum, were decreased gradually until they finally ceased. Not only this, it also waged indirect war upon us through the Chungking regime. America practically declared war on Japan the year before last by abrogating the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. Japan had to win the war if it was to fulfil its destiny of extending the "Hakko Ichiu." To extend the "Hakko Ichiu" the whole nation must first be strengthened. To strengthen the nation in all ways it was necessary first of all to build up a strong economic structure within the country. To build up a strong economic structure it was necessary to have both petroleum and iron.

It became a necessity, therefore, to find petroleum and iron, and other vital raw materials such as coal and rubber, in lands within its influence, lands with which Japan is irrevocably bound up by the bonds of destiny, in other words within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is nothing but self-defense and a struggle for self-sufficiency. But it is important to understand that the war is not a rush for raw materials. Extension of the "Hakko Ichiu" is the prime motive, and for this it is necessary to have such raw materials as will strengthen the country. Moreover, this strengthening of the country is not an object in itself, but a means for the ultimate peace and revival of East Asia.

Admiral Nakamura: The remarkable successes of the Imperial Forces are due to the spirit of utter disregard for self with which all Japanese fight. They do not fight for themselves; they fight for their country. For years the Americans have heaped insult upon insult upon our heads, and we have borne all this with patience. As a naval man I can offer you examples of the pernicious insults which the Americans threw at us at sea, and any one of these would have been sufficient to start a war, if our naval men had not been so patient. The Imperial Navy particularly was roused by the conduct of the American Navy during the China affair. I presume the Americans thought they could preserve their mastery of the seas by merely heaping insults upon us. Well, they have seen their mistake. They have seen how strong the Japanese can be when they fight for the honor of their beloved country.

### Reasons for Success

Kiwao Okumura: Various causes have contributed to our success in the war, the August Virtue of our Emperor, training and superb strategy. But, above all, I think it is the quality of our men that have won the victories which have so astonished the world. Napoleon won his victories because he converted the French mercenaries fighting for pay into Frenchmen fighting for their country. The reasons why Germany is winning in the European war are similar. In the same way Japan is winning against Britain and America not by weight or numbers but by sheer quality. Don't you agree with me, Lieut.-General Sakai?

Lieut.-General Sakai: The fundamental reason why Japan is victorious, and will continue to be victorious, is because its motives are just. There is no one in the world, apart from the losers, who can accuse us of injustice. The second reason is this, that the whole nation is of one mind. There is such a closely-knit unity of mind between the men at the front and the civilians at home that the soldiers can fight without worrying about conditions at home. The third reason is this, that never before have there been such cooperation between the Imperial Land, Air and Sea Forces. This cooperation is wonderful indeed, and is a guarantee that Japan will continue to win its battles in the future.

Kiwao Okumura: I should like to add another reason—the closely-knit connection between the Military and the Government. A war of such big dimensions cannot be accomplished by the Military alone. It is the cooperation between the Military and the Government that is responsible. This connection has been kept so secret that the people have never realized that it exists at all.

King: Perhaps you will now give your opinions on the future progress of the war. The Western Pacific seems to have fallen into our hands, and the fall of Singapore is only a matter of time. But the British army is noted for its tenacity and I expect the Imperial Forces will not find everything just plain sailing.

Admiral Nakamura: The question is, will the U.S. be able to rebuild its Pacific fleet. In the Pacific the American fleet has been completely destroyed, and salvaging or repairing the ships is out of the question. The only course left for the Americans is to bring the Atlantic fleet into the Pacific through the Panama Canal. In the Atlantic there are three old battleships, five new battleships, and another one at present undergoing repairs. That brings the total up to nine ships. Then there are three ships in the process of building, and assuming that they will be completed within a year, the American fleet will consist of 12 ships. But the three old ships cannot be used for active warfare, so that the total number of ships that America can send out to greet our Imperial Navy is only nine. Assuming that it will repair the damaged ships in its reserve navy, it will take at least two years before it can be in a position to make any sort of opposition to our Navy. Since America will be unable to wage direct active war on us, it will specialize in guerrilla warfare. I have absolute confidence in our Navy, however, and leave everything in their hands.

King: What about England?

Admiral Nakamura: There are eight ships in England's Atlantic Fleet. If it sends two or three ships to reinforce its Asiatic fleet its Atlantic fleet will be weakened. The same with its Air forces. Fear of Germany will prevent England from moving its Atlantic fleet. Fear of Germany and Italy will prevent it from moving its Mediterranean fleet. Besides, there is no way by which England can send out ships to the east for already the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca are virtually under Japanese control. Even if it does send out a fleet, it will only meet the same fate as that of the American fleet in Pearl Harbor.

King: In that case neither England nor America is capable of making any serious move?

Admiral Nakamura: Exactly.

### Enemy Forces Weak

Lieut.-General Sakai: I think the enemy's policy is to make the war last as long as possible. They need time to rebuild their lost strength. In the meantime they will carry on a passive war—in other words, guerilla warfare.

King: What is meant by submarine guerilla warfare?

Admiral Nakamura: You can see it around you. Already our battleships have sunk 16 enemy submarines, beginning with the one discovered near Palao. Some of the enemy submarines are believed to have approached quite close to our coasts.

King: To what extent is it possible for enemy submarines to operate near our coasts?

Admiral Nakamura: There are about 60 submarines which had their bases in Hawaii and Manila, and it is believed that these are lurking in the high seas. However all the submarine-bases of the enemy are falling into our hands, one after the other. The only places left for them are distant ports like Sourabaya, Port Darwin, and Dutch Harbor. Submarine activity decreases in ratio to the distance from their bases.

King: What is the ratio?

Admiral Nakamura: Well, just consider German submarine raids during the last World War. The German submarines that operated between the Baltic and the Irish coast were only one-third of the German submarine fleet.

King: Is there not the likelihood that America will devote all its energies to the making of submarines? It is said that even in Germany the factories produce one submarine a day.

Admiral Nakamura: The reason why Germany can produce one submarine a day is because it specializes in building small submarines. They are only about 250 tons each. Even the biggest is only about 750 tons. They are not meant for oceanic warfare. In a large ocean like the Atlantic or the Pacific small submarines will not be of any use. American submarines have to operate in the Pacific, and it must therefore build large submarines. Thus America needs a much longer time than Germany to produce an adequate submarine flotilla.

King: What about their air force?

Admiral Nakamura: All their air-bases in the Pacific have fallen into our hands.

King: How far can the best bombers fly?

Admiral Nakamura: About four or five thousand kilometers. But since all their bases have gone, it is no use for the American bombers to attempt such long-distance flights. It is most improbable that Japan will suffer from air-raids on a large scale. But surprise attacks are possible and we must be prepared. Once Japan attains supremacy in the east of Asia, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is established, there is no further need to fear any sort of attack from either America or Britain, or both together, whether the attack be military or economic.

Lieut.-General Sakai: It will take several years before the economic and industrial structure of the new order is completed, and before that time the people of Japan must be prepared to undergo willingly, hardships that have been unknown in history. However, in ratio to the hardships that we all have to suffer for the present, the future is all the more glorious and assured. The whole nation must fight on in one united body. On the other side of the Pacific, opinion seems to be divided, and there are several prominent Americans who are dissatisfied with President Roosevelt's policies. As long as we fight on in one united body, ultimate victory will be ours.

King: Perhaps you will explain some of the enemy's strong points.

Lieut.-General Sakai: Judging from the present war, the British are a tenacious race. The Americans, on the other hand, have not much fighting spirit. Their resistance is weak. However, it cannot be, it must not be, expected that they will continue to fight so weakly if the war continues for many more years. It must be thought that the Americans will show their full strength after this. Since they have sprung from settlers' stock, they are easily moved by strong emotion, and if there is any leader eloquent enough to move them they will follow him blindly to any extent. But let them be as they will. The crux of the whole matter is that if we remain strong and united all the time, we are safe. It all depends on the people's determination and endeavor."


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GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAND piano, Collard & Collard, beautiful mahogany case, in good tonal condition, ¥3,900. Box 492, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LEICA camera, price ¥450, for immediate sale. Box 497, Japan Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED coal stove, rentan stove, ice box, bathtub. Kusumoto, 1 Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, a few minutes from Ebisu Station.

### Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 488, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

## Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

# SUGAR MANAGEMENT TO BE BY JAPANESE

## Leaders in Japan Fix Policy to Be Followed for Production In Sphere

### STEADY SUPPLY ASSURED

### Agencies to Be Founded in Each Country Guaranteeing Flexible Supervision

Leaders of the sugar industry of Japan have fixed the policy to be followed for the production of sugar in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Asahi reports.

According to the policy which has recently been approved by the management of all outstanding sugar corporations in this country, the growing and manufacture of sugar in Japan, the Philippines, Java and other sugar producing countries in the sphere will be enforced under the unified control of Japan.

The Japanese Government, however, will make efforts to constantly keep the output of sugar in Japan at a certain level from the national defense economic point of view, and to maintain the production of sugar in other sugar producing countries in the sphere at such a level as will not disturb the industrial policies which have hitherto been upheld by these countries.

**Japan Sugar Men to Lead**

To be more concrete, the control and management of the sugar industry of the sphere in the future, will be conducted by experienced sugar producers in this country at the center under the guidance and supervision of the Japanese Government. The Japanese sugar manufacturers who take charge of the control and management business, will establish agencies in each of these sugar producing countries, and through these agencies, production, distribution and consumption of sugar and its by-product will be controlled.

For this purpose, the Japanese sugar manufacturers in charge will be invested in such authority as is deemed necessary for the enforcement of controlling measures.

At the same time, utmost care will be taken for preventing the sugar enterprises in Java, the Philippines and other sugar producing countries from declining as a consequence to the management of the sugar industry of the co-prosperity sphere in accordance with the new policy.

**To Diversify Crops**

The production of sugar in Java which has relied on the international open market, and that of sugar in the Philippine Islands which has been dependent on the purchase by the United States must be curtailed to some extent, and the cultivation of cotton, corn and other plants which the people in the sphere need badly, instead of sugar canes will be encouraged.

Distribution of sugar must be planned very carefully in view of the vast area of the sphere and the enormous amounts of sugar to be handled. Much thought also should be given to custom duty on sugar and the sugar excise in the sphere.

The estimated demand and planned production of sugar in the sphere which has been worked out by the Federation of Sugar Manufacturers' Associations of Japan are as follows: (Unit—1,000 tons)

| | Estimated demand | Planned output |
|---|---|---|
| Japan | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Manchoukuo | 120 | 50 |
| China | 900 | 390 |
| French Indo-China | 60 | 60 |
| Thailand | 60 | 40 |
| Malaya | 140 | — |
| Philippines | 150 | 500 |
| Java | 360 | 750 |
| Total | 3,190 | 3,190 |

## NO RATIONING PLANNED ON NAPKINS, FOOTWEAR

"The Government has no intention of applying at present the rationing system to paper-napkins, geta (Japanese wooden footgear) or shoes," said Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the committee for the People's Rehabilitation Bank Bill of the House of Representatives, in the course of a reply to an interpellation by Jukichi Kohei, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, who desired an explanation on how information of the institution of clothes rationing leaked out prematurely, reports the Yomiuri.

Minister Kishi regretted very much that, "the information concerning the rationing of clothings somehow found its way to a section of the public prior to its enforcement. A careful investigation is now under way to discover how it happened."

The following incidents, however, might have caused the leakage: (1) The fact that various quarters were asked to give their opinions about the matter about one year ago. (2) Prefectural authorities and dealers were repeatedly convened for conferences for their cooperation in this connection. (3) Private printing companies were made to print clothing rationing tickets since Government printing offices had their hands full with other work.

### Bank of Japan Accounts

January 30
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 5,183,191 |
| Over Issues | 483,191 |
| Deposits | 709,147 |
| Loans | 648,931 |

## *Remittances Prohibited To Nations Not Against Axis Bloc by Uruguay*

**The Central Bank of Uruguay announced a ban January 28 on remittances from Uruguay to Pan-American countries which do not sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun reported January 30 from Buenos Aires, quoting Montevideo dispatches. Uruguay will also refuse to accept remittances from such countries, including Argentina and Chile, the report said.**

# MORE OIL PLANNED TO AID FISHERMEN

## Catch Not Up to Par as Boats Restricted by Curtailed Allotment

"Special efforts will be made to boost crude oil distribution to fishery circles in an effort to increase the catch," said Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the House of Representatives, Thursday, commenting on the decline of fish supply because of the curtailed allotment of gasoline to fishery quarters, reports the Miyako.

With the cooperation of the naval authorities extra distribution of crude oil to fishery circles had been made in the past on a priority basis with very favorable results, Minister Ino stated. He added that further effort will be made on suitable occasions to help increase fish haul.

**Giving Utmost Attention**

The authorities are giving their utmost attention to the question of supplying fish since public demand is being echoed continuously. The registration system instituted some time ago was to enable a smooth distribution of fish to consumers. That the system has brought no appreciable improvement is not because of any defect in the system itself, but because arrival of fish into the capital has decreased recently. In this regard, Mr. Toyoshima, director of the Economic Department of the Metropolitan Police Board, expressed his views to the Asahi as follows:

"As January is a bad month for fishermen the arrival of fish into the capital has declined. But the catch will improve with the coming of April or May. This does not mean that the authorities are content with prevailing conditions of the operation of the registration system for fish purchase. We are giving serious attention for its improvement.

"Stricter vigilance will be pressed against fish mongers. People are asked to cooperate with the public to help improve the distribution system."

**Government Project**

In the meantime, a Government project to extend control over coastal fishermen to increase fish haul, and to boost the production of fish fat and protein, and at the same time to economize fishermen's labor, was disclosed by Mr. Ino at the Rice Demand-Supply Committee meeting of the House of Representatives Thursday.

Preliminary steps for the enforcement of the Fishery Product Control Ordinance, approved last November by the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission, are being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. As deep sea fishery circles alone, seemingly were made the objects of the control, interested quarters were curious to know more about coastal fishermen. In reply to an interpellation on this point Mr. Ino stated:

"The Fishery Product Control Ordinance is about to be enforced upon deep sea fishing. But in view of the mounting importance for boosting the catch and the prevalence of labor shortage as well as the growing demand for fish fat and protein, the ordinance will also have to be enforced upon coastal fishermen. With these points in view appropriate steps are being taken. Whether or not the present Fishermens Federation will be required to play the central role to effect the desired end is not yet decided."

# THAI TO INAUGURATE CENTRAL BANK SOON

## Chief Aim to Cooperate in Establishing Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Marking a new epoch in the monetary system of Thailand which had hitherto been controlled directly and indirectly by the British Empire, the Central Bank of Thailand will be inaugurated with a capital of 10,000,000 bahts in the near future. The cooperation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the reflection of the financial policies of the sphere on Thai economy are the chief aims toward which the new central bank should strive for in close touch with the Bank of Japan.

Although the new development of the Eastern situation following the armed clash between Japan and ABCD countries has greatly spurred the creation of the Central Bank of Thailand, the plan has been pending for many years, according to the January 31 issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). With a view to paving the way for the realization, the Thai national bank regulations were enforced on August 4, 1939, and at the same time an office of preparations for the bank's establishment was created in the Ministry of Finance.

**Drive Away British Influence**

The Central Bank of Thailand was planned in an endeavor to drive away British influence out of Thai economic circles and thus to enable Thailand to obtain an economic free hand. For this reason, British-controlled banks in Thailand and British economic advisers to the Thai Government took all possible measures to disturb the realization of the plan, but the strong opposition was eliminated as a result of the War of Greater East Asia.

Referring to the monetary system of Thailand, the Oriental Economist says that Thailand had for many years adhered to the silver standard until 1902 when the country was severely hit by the slump of the silver price. Thus in 1908, the gold standard system was adopted linking 17 bahts with one pound sterling. In 1923, however, the exchange rate was revised to 11 bahts to one pound sterling. Soon after the British Empire abolished the gold standard system in 1931, the Thai currency was linked with the American dollar.

**High Rate of Reserves**

One of the features of Thailand's monetary system, points out the economic magazine, is the comparatively high rate of reserves against the circulation of paper money, as shown in the following table: (In 1,000 bahts)

| | Circulation of notes | Reserves | Rate of reserves |
|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1938 | 143,422 | 163,856 | 114 |
| July, 1939 | 151,133 | 151,132 | 100 |
| July, 1940 | 209,475 | 210,099 | 100 |
| December, 1940 | 234,775 | 231,211 | 98 |
| January, 1941 | 241,155 | 237,599 | 99 |
| February, „ | 238,955 | 235,392 | 99 |
| March, „ | 238,955 | 235,392 | 99 |
| April, „ | 241,155 | 237,592 | 99 |
| May, „ | 243,355 | 239,792 | 99 |
| June, „ | 243,355 | 239,792 | 99 |
| July, „ | 254,355 | 250,792 | 99 |

The greater part of reserves in the above-mentioned figures is constituted by British securities and deposits in British banks. Out of the total 250,193,000 bahts of reserves for July, 1941, 97,279,000 bahts represented gold; 41,046,000 bahts, British securities; 111,277,000 bahts, short-term deposits in British banks and the remaining 589,000 bahts, silver coin. Such a dependence of Thai economy on the British Empire, however, was completely removed by the onset of the war between Japan and Great Britain.

### No Transportation Office

The Government has no plan of establishing a Ministry of Transportation in the near future, it was stated by Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima at the meeting of the Postal System Amendment Bill Committee held in the House of Representatives on Thursday, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

### E. Asia War Bonds Out

The Government issued the Greater East Asia War bonds to the value of ¥600,000,000 Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports. The issuing price of the bond is ¥98 against its face value of ¥100.

# *Sugar From South Already Coming Here; Quota Increase Agreed; Thanks to Soldiers*

The sight of long queues of anxious mothers patiently awaiting their turn in front of candy stores and cake shops in Tokyo and other large cities in this country will shortly be no more as the Government will increase the present allotment of sugar to almost double the current quota, says the Asahi.

When news of the occupation of Manila by the Japanese army reached here January 2, most of the housewives began to dream of the arrival in the near future, of a fleet of Japanese cargo-boats fully laden with sugar from the Philippines.

They were exceedingly glad when they were told several days ago by newspapers and through the radio that their dreams would soon be realized. In the Diet Premier General Hideki Tojo declared before the representatives of the nation that the people would be able to get more sugar in the immediate future as already a great armada of sugar boats had left Taiwan for Japan Proper.

Local papers report that the boats have just berthed in the ports of Japan Proper. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry released Thursday the long-awaited news regarding the increase in the distribution of sugar to householders.

According to the official announcement, the allotment of sugar per capita in this city for the month of February, will be increased by 0.4 pound. So every citizen of this city will get a pound of the sweet stuff this month.

Originally the authorities planned to make the extra distribution of sugar around Kigen-setsu, the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, but knowing how excited the public is in anticipation of sugar from the South, they changed the original plan and decided to parcel out around February 5 the usual allotment for the month plus the extra.

The authorities hope that all the people of this country will deeply appreciate the efforts of those on the war fronts of Malaya, the Philippines, Borneo and Celebes which have made possible for those on the home front to get more sugar, says the paper.

# STABILITY IN PRICES AFFIRMED BY KAYA

## Finance Minister Maintains Upholding of Current Level Instead of Reduction

Revealing the Government's price policy, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared Thursday at the committee meeting for the Tax Increase Bill of the House of Representatives that commodity prices should be stabilized at the current level. Mr. Kaya explained: "The condition on the basis of which the price policy of the Government had hitherto been shaped has made a radical change owing to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In those days when vital commodities imported from the United States and the British Empire were considered indispensable in the national defense economy and the people's daily life, it was impossible, as a matter of fact, to settle the foreign exchange and price problems without taking these special reasons into consideration. Consequently, the Government's price policy had been shaped on the basis of these conditions.

**Price Stabilization**

"At present, however, it is not necessary to fix the price level from such an angle. Although continuous efforts must be made to readjust the unevenness in the price situation, it is better to stabilize the price at the present level, instead of further lowering it."

Turning to the relation between the increase of tax rates and the people's daily life, the Finance Minister asserted that the new rates were not so high as to compel the general public to curtial their living standard. Bachelors and those with few children, he continued, will be hit comparatively severely by the enforcement of the new rates, but those with many children will not be handicapped to a significant extent.

**Direct Taxes Advised**

At the same committee meeting on Thursday, a noteworthy announcement regarding the Government's taxation policy was made by Hideo Matsukuma, director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, who said that stress in the tax increase would be laid on direct taxes in future, and of course the authorities will take a cautious attitude on this problem. Mr. Matsukuma made the declaration in reply to an interpellation by Goro Ito, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members. Mr. Ito asked as to what kinds of levies would importance be attached to in the future amendment of the tax rates.

"During the War of Greater East Asia, extraordinary military estimates and other Government expenditures would be boosted and it is inevitable to raise the tax rates in order to finance part of the huge war costs," added Mr. Matsukuma.

# SHIPBUILDING GETS ORGAN OF CONTROL

## Formation Completes Creation Of 12 Bodies Decreed by Departmental Ordinance

The formation of the Shipbuilding Control Association on January 28 completed the creation of all of the 12 associations which had been ordained by the Departmental Ordinance issued on October 30, 1941, and include coal, machine tools, precision machines, electrical machinery, rolling stock, automobiles, cement, mining, metal industries and foreign trade, which were previously created, and that of the shipbuilding just formed. They represent the nuclei of the Victorious Economic Structure of Japan, and their business activities have already begun.

The Government will extend active cooperation for the expansion of their activities and jurisdiction, and expects them to play a central role in the current wartime economic structure. In order to endow them with far reaching powers a bill has been sent to the Diet for the transference of power and jurisdiction over their respective industrial fields from the Government to the control associations so that they may aid the nation in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia with success, and to develop the southwestern Pacific areas successfully.

Some of the industries, for example the textile, are still without control associations, but they will shortly be designated, when interested ministries complete drafting a second list.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the House of Representatives Wednesday intimated that the fertilizer industry should have no independent control association of its own, but should be absorbed into and brought under the Chemicals Control Association in accordance with the standing proposal of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The matter has stood unsolved for some time past due to divergence of opinion among the two ministries.

# MARKET REGISTERS HIGH MARK OF ¥1.80

## Figure Is Huge Climb of Price From That Opened In Morning

The sinking of a British destroyer in a sea battle off Endau, Malaya, the establishment of air supremacy over the southwestern Pacific by the Japanese Air Force, and the approach of the fall of Singapore made miscellaneous shares very firm on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

With numerous favorable materials piled high on the local market, miscellaneous shares showed a strong upward tendency when the morning session was opened. Especially Kanegafuchi Spinning, Dai Nippon Brewery, N.Y.K. as well as the shares of rayon companies rose steadily. The bourse issue, however, was rather weakly maintained in the morning session.

In the afternoon, the market was quiet as almost all the major shares remained still, except the bourse issue which moved up remarkably.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥129.10 and at ¥130.90, ¥1.80 higher than the closing price of the morning.

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 106.10 | 106.10 | 106.10 | 106.10 |
| First 4% | 102.75 | 102.75 | 102.75 | 102.75 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 128.8 | 130.9 | 128.2 | 130.9 |
| N. Y. K., old | 109.8 | 109.8 | 108.6 | 109.4 |
| N. Y. K., new | 93.5 | 93.9 | 93.0 | 93.4 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 151.9 | 151.9 | 151.0 | 151.0 |
| Kanegafuchi, new | 94.1 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 93.6 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 88.7 | 88.7 | 87.8 | 87.8 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 69.7 | 69.7 | 68.6 | 68.6 |
| S. M. Railway | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.8 | 67.8 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 103.5 | 103.5 | 102.9 | 102.9 |
| Hitachi Works | 74.1 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 75.1 | 75.4 | 74.7 | 74.7 |
| Japan Oil | 80.8 | 80.8 | 79.9 | 79.9 |
| Japan Mining | 62.0 | .... | .... | .... |
| Manchuria Ind | 58.5 | .... | .... | .... |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 130.9 | +1.50 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 93.4 | +1.10 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 93.6 | — .70 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.41 | — .08 |
| Government bonds, Kogo 5s | 106.10 | same |

# ARMY DOES NOT INTEND TO BOSS DEVELOPMENT

## Premier Tojo Declares Military Administration Needed Only To Guarantee Peace

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a speech at the Diet on January 28, declared that the Army had no intention of taking upon itself the task of the development of industry in the occupied regions of the southern Pacific area, but hopes to invite experts to assist it in civil administration and for the promotion of economic life of the people, reports the Yomiuri.

"A question has been put before me" said Premier Tojo "if military administration in principle means a rule by military men only. I am glad to say we have no such ambition. The principal job of military men is to fight war. What is most urgently called for at present is to restore peace and order with the greatest possible speed in the regions brought under the sway of the Imperial Forces.

"Military administration is laid in several regions for this very reason. A military administration by nature is necessarily a rule by a military commander. However, in such fields as politics and economics, the 'everyman to his trade' principle will be adopted and experts will be invite for collaboration.

For just such a reason Mr. Sunada has been asked at this time to go to a certain district in the South. By saying this I do not mean that experts found among the Army and Navy should not be usefully employed. On the whole we will maintain the principle of picking experts from the ranks of the people for civil administration, and for the development of economic activities, as it is believed to be the best way."

## TO OPEN SOUTH BRANCHES

**O.S.K. to Establish Offices at P.I., F.I.C. and Thailand**

With a view to improving the shipping service between Japan and the southern regions thereby to cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will open new branch offices at Manila, Hanoi, Saigon and Bangkok on February 1, it was disclosed at the plenary general meeting of shareholders of the firm held Thursday in Osaka. At the same meeting Eitaro Okada, president of the firm, expressed opposition to the pending plan of amalgamation with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Meanwhile, shareholders present unanimously approved a plan to maintain the dividend rate for the second half of last year at eight per cent per annum.

### Bill Clearings

January 30
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Balance | 195,767 | 114,740 |
| Bills Cleared | 32,929 | 22,003 |


The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ........ ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ........ ¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo,

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1942


## What New Excuse?

The mental gymnastics of Winston Churchill during the next few days will be most interesting to watch. To silence his critics in Parliament will be a task which will tax to the utmost the ingenuity of even this great master of sophistical oratory. What answer will he be able to give to explain away the disastrous collapse of the British defense of Malaya?

Both the Labor Party and one important faction of the Conservative Party have been priming their guns in preparation for a major parliamentary attack on the Churchill Government. Australia, frantic over the impotence of the British home government, is bitter in its condemnation of the British policy of using Australian troops for distant campaigns in the Mediterranean area while Australia itself is left unprotected.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Churchill, like all the British leaders, was loud in his boasts that Malaya was ready to repel any Japanese attack and that Singapore would never fall. Churchill's bark is proving to be more dangerous than his bite, however, for the defense of Malaya has crumbled with unexpected rapidity before the inexorable onslaught of the Japanese Forces and Singapore is already tottering on the verge of capture. It is no wonder that the British public is demanding an explanation, while Australia has a right to protest against being jettisoned to lighten the load for the rest of the empire.

Churchill is attempting to draw a red herring across the trail by pointing to the landing of American troops in North Ireland and by promising, as usual, victory in some unpredictable future time. He cannot hide, however, the glaring fact that the British military operations in East Asia have turned out to be colossal failures. What can he possibly say to explain away this unforeseen predicament?

Churchill's excuses are now running out. At first he boasted that Malaya could be defended. When the Malayan defenses crumbled, he began to say that Malaya was sacrificed in order to make possible a decisive offensive in Northern Africa. It was more important to concentrate men and equipment for this vital campaign in Africa, he held, than to waste them in the defense of a remote outpost in East Asia. Unfortunately for this excuse, the latest news shows that the British offensive in Northern Africa has also failed miserably. Not only have the British been stopped, but the Axis forces under General Erwin Rommel are staging a slashing counter-offensive which has thrown the British into precipitate rout. What alibi can Churchill invent this time to meet this new situation?

Despite the defeat in North Africa, Churchill is still trying to excuse himself by saying that Europe is more important than Asia and that the war in the Pacific constitutes "secondary operations". Such an excuse will not hold up much longer in view of the continued disasters in Europe and Africa as well as in the Pacific. It must be cold comfort to the Australians to be told that the defense of their home constitutes "secondary operations" which should be forgotten, while their troops are taken far away to participate in bloody defeats in other parts of the world.

### Japanese Goldfish

Goldfish is said to have been bred first in China in the tenth century and introduced into Japan in the 16th century. Japanese breeders at first took care to develop larger bodies and more diversity in the shapes of tails, and later directed more attention to color. The prohibitive cost of goldfish breeding in the early days left too small a margin to permit of exportation on a large scale. Latterly, however, improved methods of conservation made the export of baby fish possible, and foreigners especially were keen buyers of these attractive water creatures.

Experienced breeding has resulted in the production of a great many kinds of goldfish, ranging from the sturdy Fan-tail to the fastidious Comet. The Fan-tail, because of his stocky build and easy-going nature, is a popular favorite. He rarely grows to more than eight inches in length, and—as fishes go—continues flinging his long fan-shaped tail for many happy days even if given a minimum of care.

The Comet or goggle-eyed goldfish is, of course, known by his protruding eyes; his delicate orbits sometimes project sideways, while at other times they look directly forward. In color he is either speckled black or bright yellowish red.

Caring for goldfish on the hazardous trips abroad calls for considerable skill and specialized knowledge. The goldfish is inclined to be temperamental, so that attendants must be always on hand to look after the keg which serves as his lounge, dining saloon and bed during the voyage.

If everything goes well and the wind and the sea behave, the pets soon grace bowls in foreign surroundings, and they quickly get used to new conditions. The prim little figure swimming continually in his foreign bowl is not only pleasant to look at, but he is indeed also a very experienced and travelled personage.—Contemporary Japan.

### Simple Rule for Children

The too shy and very sensitive child can be helped by sympathetic and intelligent cooperation of parents and teachers—if this simple rule is kept in mind: ruthless, forceful measures are more harmful than beneficial.

Great numbers of children suffer long-lived mental and psychological scars because of well meaning but short-visioned adults who decide to "take the bull by the horns." Gentleness, sympathy and indirect action are the lines of approach. All children are not meant to be leaders. Some are so constituted, mentally and nervously, that they prefer to be followers, and develop fullest personalties as such.

Encourage the shy child to be an expert or an authority in one field. This gives confidence; it engenders respect in other children. Many children have overcome shyness through this technique.

Give the child carefully chosen responsibilities so that self-confidence may be increased. Give responsibilities that will be noticed by others, but not bring the child too pointedly into the limelight, or into harsh competition with others.

Then, too, draw the child into conversation when possible.

And use praise frequently, condemnation seldom. A quiet deserved word of appreciation helps build self-confidence, and self-confidence is the natural enemy of excessive shyness.

### His Grumble

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer, at the men's mess.

"Yes, sir," said a young private, "The bread's wrong."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the officer.

"It contradicts the laws of gravity, sir," explained the man. "It's as heavy as lead, but it won't go down."

## GERMAN RED CROSS RESPONSIBLE FOR EXTENSIVE WARTIME WORK

### Every Man and Woman Renders Strenuous Service Voluntarily at Home and on Fighting Front

By HANNS SYLVESTER STUERGKH
Hauptfuehrer of the German Red Cross, Berlin

"Established on the 45 years of experience of the Reich, strongly backed by a proud tradition and organized on new soldierly lines by the Fuehrer's will, the German Red Cross is ready to render any help that may be required of it," declared the leaders of the German Red Cross in their appeal to that organization on the outbreak of the war on September 3, 1939. "Every man and every woman will devote all their energies and expert knowledge to the performance of the tasks allotted to them."

The mobilization of the entire resources of the German Red Cross to assist the medical service of the National Defense Forces functioned rapidly and smoothly according to plan. German Red Cross doctors joined the forces. German Red Cross nurses reported for service in war hospitals, hospital trains and hospital ships. German Red Cross assistants and German Red Cross helpers took up the posts provided for them in general hospitals at home to help nurses and to deputize for nurses called up for service in the mobile ambulance units of the forces.

Moreover, German Red Cross male helpers were allocated work in general hospitals at home to assist the medical personnel. Since then, they have done their duty splendidly in the army's medical service or as helpers in that service. Carefully picked and well-equipped as they were, in accordance with the Fuehrer's expressed wish, they set about their various tasks with enthusiasm and vigor, prepared to make any sacrifice and ready to perform any work that might be required of them.

#### Sacrifice Made

Many of these helpers, belonging to one of the services or working for the German Red Cross and the Army's Medical Service, have made the supreme sacrifice for Fuehrer and nation.

A shortage of nurses soon made itself felt in the general hospitals, and here the German Red Cross nurses and helpers of both sexes nobly filled the breach. Such voluntary aid could not exactly be called a part of the Army Medical Service work, but it is worthy of special mention in this connection for this work had often to be done under difficult conditions, owing to the fact that an increasingly large number of nurses were called up for service in the mobile ambulance units, and their work had to be carried through at all costs.

The German Red Cross provides helpers of both sexes, nurses, helpers, and the necessary means of transportation for conveying the wounded from hospital trains to general hospitals at home. Local branches of the Red Cross have also supplied the forces with linen and clothing for the sick and wounded wherever necessary.

#### Day and Night Work

According to an order issued in January, 1940, by the Supreme Army Command, the German Red Cross was called upon to cooperate in distributing food to troops at certain railway stations designated by the army command, and in running rest-rooms and canteens for the men en route, a truly grateful task to which many members of local communities gladly gave their services. Scores of these voluntary helpers carry on this good work in addition to pursuing their ordinary occupations and are to be found day and night at railway stations looking after soldiers passing through on their way to and from the front.

After the victorious conclusion of the campaign in the west, this field of activity was considerably extended through the inauguration of the commissary of the voluntary sick nursing detachment of mobile supply units, whose special task it is to look after soldiers and troops passing through various districts, and to attend to them at the ambulance stations provided at most railway stations. Wherever required, these supply units are quartered in houses, provided by the military authorities, fitted up as hostels by women-helpers. The work of these supply units has proved extraordinarily successful in every way.

Special emphasis should moreover be laid upon the work of the German Red Cross in soldiers' homes. Red Cross nurses, assistants and German Red Cross helpers are appointed to posts as matrons and assistants in soldiers' homes by order of the army command in the occupied territory. According to the size of the home and the amount of work to be done, each soldier's home has its matron and two to four assistants, whose job it is to run the home and care for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers staying there.

#### Unremitting Efforts

The way in which the work of erecting and equipping soldiers' homes has been speeded up, is due to the unremitting efforts of these German Red Cross women-helpers. The character of the home is adapted to the size of the locality in which it is situated and to the number of troops stationed at, or passing through the different districts. Homes in quiet small towns have been fitted up so comfortably, and pleasantly that soldiers look upon them as real homes. These soldiers' homes in towns and cities might be regarded more in terms of soldiers' restaurants with writing and recreation rooms which are often frequented by as many as 10,000 soldiers in a single day.

In addition, at the request of the military commanders, Red Cross services were organized for cooperation at certain localities in communication with the front. Nurses and their helpers work, for instance, in an internment camp in France in which British internees are well looked after.

However, the major task of the German Red Cross naturally lies in the medical service of the army, in war hospitals, hospital trains and ships, and in areas where, above all, the German Red Cross nurses do magnificent work. They indeed afford a shining example of efficiency and readiness for any work that characterizes the whole organization. The work of these nurses makes a heavy demand on their powers of mental and physical endurance, particularly when heavy fighting is going on or when rapid thrusts have to be made into enemy territory. It is then that every nerve is strained almost to the breaking point.

Moreover, deep gratitude is due to the matrons of German Red Cross hospitals in which nurses are trained. Thanks to their exemplary efforts, a highly trained nursing staff is always at the disposal of the army medical service.

Another sphere of major importance, entrusted to the Red Cross, is the training of personnel for ambulance work in the civilian air defense. As an auxiliary organization of the public air defense service, the air ambulance service is allocated the task of rendering first aid to persons injured in air raids or suffering from the effects of poison gas.

#### Living Example to Helpers

A number of helpers, provided by the German Red Cross, undertake the training of suitable men and women for renderng first aid. The training in ambulance work of members of the air defense service in factories is likewise undertaken by the German Red Cross. Some of the German Red Cross helpers have given their lives for the Fuehrer and nation while performing their duty as members of the air defense ambulance service and they will always be a living example to all German Red Cross helpers.

Another no less important sphere of German Red Cross war activity is the work done by the organization in occupied territory. German Red Cross officials are sent there at the request of the Foreign Office and of the Army Command to see what tasks are awaiting the organization.

German Red Cross officials are chivalrous toward prisoners of war, and members of the organization are always ready to render wholehearted assistance to the civilian population in occupied territories. As a matter of fact, civilians in these areas have shown exceptional signs of confidence in the German Red Cross. This was already the case in the early days of military occupation when the misery of the population was at its height and thousands of pleas were addressed by foreign civilians to the German Red Cross and its officials.

#### On Mutual Confidence

There again, cooperation of German Red Cross representatives with Red Cross societies of occupied countries is based on mutual confidence and proceeds smoothly. We need only mention in this connection the distribution of relief funds and parcels, sent by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies or Red Cross societies. Needless to say, the work of these Red Cross societies in France and Belgium, for instance, receive every support.

The service of the German Red Cross has everywhere been highly appreciated by the forces and commands, and has been repeatedly extolled by the Government. The Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense Forces corroborated these facts in the words: "I thank the German Red Cross for the splendid and unselfish work it has done in France and would ask it to continue in close collaboration with the forces to perform the great task that awaits it in the future." This appreciation by Field Marshal von Brauchitsch of the work of the German Red Cross in occupied territories is a high tribute to all concerned and stresses the friendly relationship existing between the forces and the German Red Cross organization.

Another field of German Red Cross activity is the medical care of refugees and of those German nationals who return home to the Reich, being repatriated by order of the Fuehrer and by agreement with the Governments of the States concerned.

#### Helpers Sent to Front

Tasks of this kind awaited the German Red Cross as early as the beginning of the war in 1939 when Germans living on the borders of hostile countries had to evacuate, and refugees from Poland had need of medical care. Scores of German Red Cross helpers of both sexes were sent to the frontier districts, where they had to carry on their appointed work under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

In order to facilitate the cooperation of the German Red Cross in unoccupied France, German Red Cross leaders were placed at the disposal of the Armistice Commission with a view to assisting German nationals to return to the Reich. These officials had to find out the whereabouts of interned Germans, and above all, to see to it that Germans from Alsace-Lorraine were sent back to the occupied territory. It is characteristic of the methods employed by the German Red Cross, that it extends the same care and attention to non-German refugees.

#### Typical Instance

One typical instance will do as an illustration. After victory was gained in the west, it was found necessary to call on the assistance of the German Red Cross. The stream of Belgian and French refugees had to be diverted backward. These masses of people badly needed care, food and medical attendance. The National-Socialist People's Welfare Organization and the German Red Cross joined forces and solved the problem. For this work, the motorized German Red Cross hospital was used. All this work among refugees in Belgium, northern France, in Alsace-Lorraine and in hundreds of refugee camps demanded of the German Red Cross helpers devo-

(Continued on Page 4)

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### Laments in Capitals of Enemy

To the Editor:

Only about 40 days have elapsed since the outbreak of serious events in the Pacific. Reports after reports of humiliating falls and smashing defeats of Japan's enemies continue to thrill the world. With the capture of Guam, Wake, Hongkong and Manila, Japan now fully dominates the entire western Pacific.

And yesterday, the people of Japan were jubilant over more incoming news of victories. The Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced the sinking of the American aircraft-carrier, the 33,000-ton Lexington by a Japanese submarine somewhere near the Hawaiian waters. This loss is a fresh blow which makes the position of the United States Navy in the Pacific even more untenable.

In the Malayan front, according to Japanese war correspondents, Japanese vanguards have advanced 55 miles in the last 24 hours. The report particularly stressed the unceasing activities of the Japanese Air Force in hammering at strategic British positions day and night. Japanese motorized units have been chasing British forces retreating in disorderly fashion into the province of Johore. And now, the fall of Singapore, the last British stronghold on the "impregnable triangle" is imminent.

Colonel Frank Knox, the United States Secretary of the Navy, before the Mayors' Conference, explained that the American Navy was not idle. Knox declared that although many are demanding a show-down with the Japanese, the Battle of the Atlantic is still the war's most important struggle. Said he, "we know who our enemy is. The enemy before all the others which must be defeated first is not Japan, not Italy. It is Hitler, and Hitler's Nazis and Hitler's Germany." In conclusion, the Secretary of the Navy cried, "The Pacific fleet is not idle, but it will be heard from again and again." But all that the world heard of the American Pacific fleet were sinkings of warships, again and again.

The recent speeches of American Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox and the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill emphasizing the need for the democracies to marshall their forces to check Chancellor Hitler have created a "most unfortunate impression" among Chungking circles. If these speeches are accurate, Great Britain and the United States evidently have decided to carry out an all-out war against Chancellor Hitler, trusting that this can be accomplished before Japan becomes a world menace.

With the experience of nearly five years of fighting the Japanese behind them, and with this smashingly convincing lesson of the past six weeks imprinted on their minds, Chungking cannot help feeling that this decision, if it has actually been made, is a grave mistake. From the first time that the first bombs fell on Pearl Harbor until the Japanese marched into Manila, there was no question as to who was America's immediate enemy. Japanese planes have destroyed American battleships, put San Francisco under blackout, a Japanese Army forced General MacArthur to give up Manila.

But now, it seems, Germany is America's foremost enemy. There is no question either in Chungking that Chancellor Hitler represents a menace to America but there is no doubt as to the wisdom of America's attacking Germany with all-out strength, while remaining on a receding defense status in East Asia. After five years, they do not like the prospect of being left more or less alone for another long period to bear the brunt in East Asia. They can see the tremendous difficulties if America's major efforts are now turned toward Europe.

Today, continued the commentator, for the first time there appeared open criticism of the British conduct of the war in the East, only after such criticism made itself heard in London. The army paper today expressed regret that the British authorities have shown themselves lacking in both vision and determination. The lack of vision is shown in lack of adequate military preparations, despite the fact that the possibility of the Pacific war had been discussed for decades. The lack of determination is shown, the paper said, by the hesitation of the authorities to lay waste all the resources in the path of the enemy.

"These things surprise Chungking," declared the journal with almost a British understatement. While not directly stated, there is an undercurrent of feeling that the British and even the Americans feel that Japan only constitutes a thorn in the side than a first-rate threat. There is also an unexpressed feeling that Britain has managed to turn Uncle Sam's attention from his own interest in the Pacific toward Britain's aims, it seems to Chungking that Germany, at the moment, is pretty well engaged by Soviet Russia and thus to neglect this welcome opportunity to crush Japan would be folly.

Lastly, if East Asia is neglected, there is always the possibility that the Japanese may take Rangoon and cut the Burma Road. This injures Chungking directly. Thus, at the same time, American and British military men agree that Chungking should prove to be one of the best bases from which to attack the Japanese, particularly by air. To allow this excellent base to be unified or be made unavailable would be a serious mistake and would prolong the war greatly.

It is because Chungking cannot put sufficient amount of metal in the war that it cannot develop a sustained counter-offensive against the Japanese. And that is why the maintenance of British and American supplies to Chungking must be accepted as one of the first objectives in the southwestern Pacific. Thus the problem of transportation for the Anglo-Americans in delivering their materials to Chungking comes to a head.

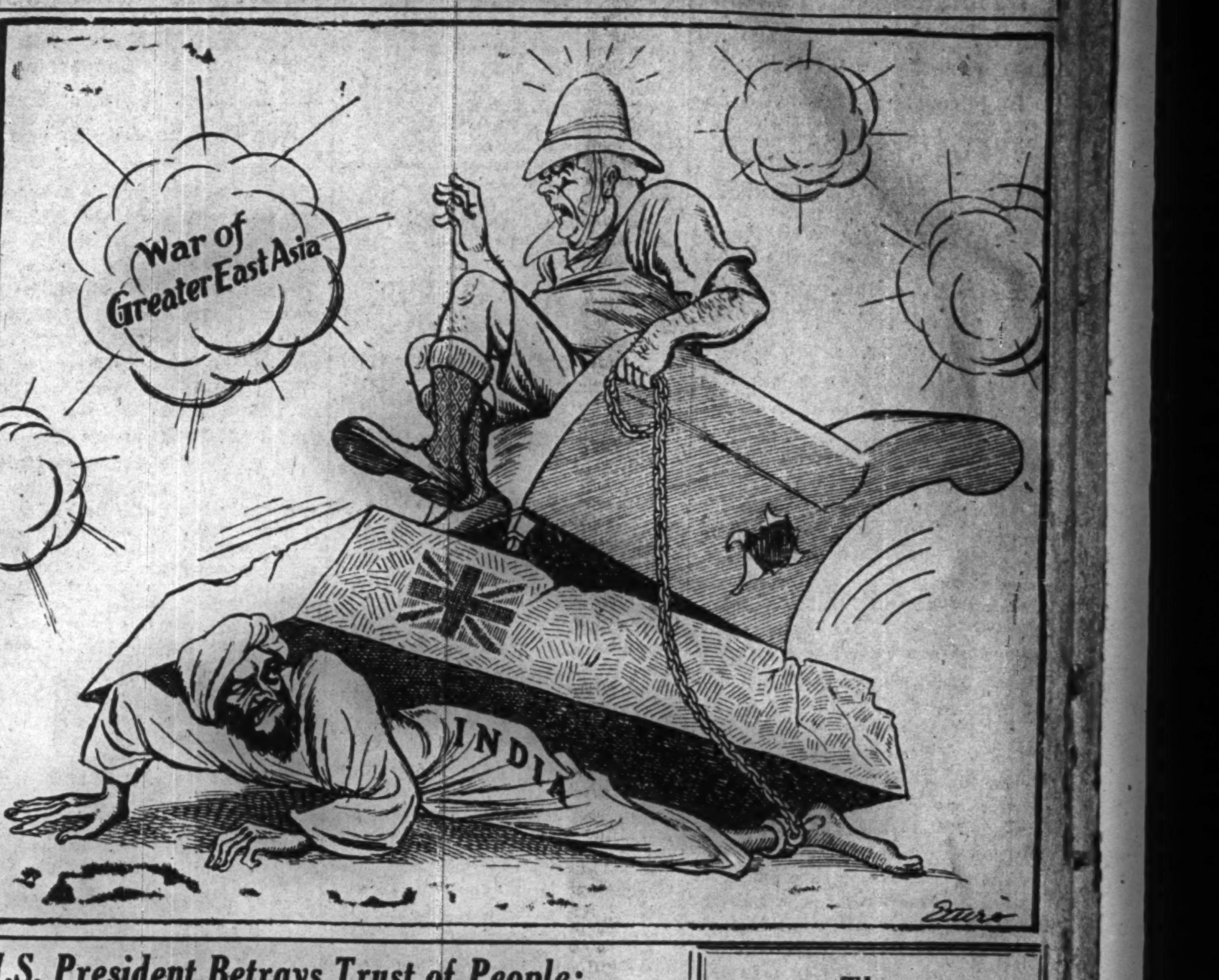
All shipping, as illustrated by the late American aircraft-carrier, the Lexington, will be nothing more than targets for Japanese torpedoes. What is the use of keeping the Burma Road open, if the materials cannot get as far as Burma? It is not a question of keeping the Burma Road open but of avoiding the Japanese Navy by staying in home waters.

As Chungking loudly laments in its mountain hold, time marches on in the outside world. Chungking, the opportunist finds out too late, in its sorrow that it has been playing the wrong horse. It is now Japan which controls the Pacific, it is Japan which determines whether or not supplies shall reach Chungking from Burma.

T. S.

Tokyo, January 29, 1942.

## More Trouble for John Bull




## U.S. President Betrays Trust of People; The Greatest Criminal of Modern Times

When in 1939, the dapper dandy Anthony Eden, then ousted British Foreign Secretary, went to the United States, he went as a representative of an international clique, to fire the opening guns of a campaign to destroy whatever little prospects there was left for world peace, and to "salestalk" the citizens of the United States into submission to the Anglo-American plan of world domination, regardless of the cost, the toll of lives and miseries that were bound to be the ultimate result.

No little wonder that the slick haired darling of Downing Street, was welcomed by the thousands of idol worshipping women, and when he made his debut before 4000 members of the American Manufacturers Association, whose sole purpose in life, by the way, was the accumulation of wealth, his speeches naturally met with their approval and applause. They were full of abuse and spite against the totalitarian nations, and all that he said he had the nerve to say under the cloak of democracy.

#### Roosevelt Is Culprit

Mind you all this took place before hostilities of any kind commenced. Now at whose invitation, could a foreign statesman air his despicable views, and with whose cooperation could such seeds of hatred be planted, and who saw to it that his outpourings were broadcast through every one of the 300 radio stations to both North and South America.

#### Certainly not the People!

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the culprit. As the representative of the "vested interests" as they say in Shanghai, it was to their advantage that chaos and upheaval should reign throughout the world, in order to fatten their money bags, and Roosevelt, betraying the trust of the people of the United States, hastened to do their bidding. Not only did Roosevelt break the age-old American tradition of a third term election, but he saw to it that his opponent Wendell Willkie represented the same interests, so that no matter who won the same political combine would hold sway over the masses.

He had not the courage and nerve to place so soon after his election before the American people his war scheme, but had to import a war-monger from England, in a similar manner as a Chicago mob imports a Detroit gangster to do its dirty work.

He criminally neglected his own house-cleaning, and everyone must agree that there is much of that to be done in the land of the glorified gangster, flowing with milk and honey and unemployment, communistic labor movements and last but not least, moral degradation.

He preferred to set aside the shortcomings of his own country and meddle with others. Roosevelt stood for war, and by hook or by crook he was going to get it.

#### Cinema Tells Imaginary Stories

He immediately set into motion a great propaganda machine to maneuver his people into a war psychosis. The tools at his disposal were numerous. Radios began to blast away the gospel of hate. Syndicate writers, editorial writers, news writers, all hastened to the President's bidding to turn out column after column of filth to incite the people. The motion picture industry told imaginary stories based on falsehoods, and even cartoonists and illustrators painted atrocious pictures. The President was a master in molding public opinion in the way his backers wanted it to be done.

This war agitation slowly but surely gnawed into the sanity of public opinion which gradually began to weaken under its pressure. By putting the people into a state of coma, the man in the street gradually began to believe that he had a grievance against Japan, and Germany.

In far away Europe, Germany under the capable leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler was battling against Britain, in order to gain its place under the sun after the shameless Versailles Treaty, which resulted in unemployment, starvation and infant mortality. Roosevelt began to prod his people with the absurd argument that a victorious Germany was a menace to the United States. Not content with that he put through the Lend-Lease Bill taking millions of the public's money to keep a bankrupt England from falling to pieces. He did not care that with this "impractical partnership" the U.S. would bankrupt the treasury and shed the blood of young Americans. All he wanted was war.

#### Efforts Unsuccessful

All his efforts for a shooting-war was unsuccessful, as the American people, whose German and Italian ancestry amounted to a high proportion, were unconvinced, and it was harder still to convince the Congress.

Stumped at that end, he began to turn his attentions toward the Pacific, knowing full well that the upright Japanese nation was honor bound to their alliance with the Axis Powers. Roosevelt made some ridiculous terms to the Japanese, knowing full well that they could and would not be complied with. Japan in order to preserve peace even dispatched an Envoy Extraordinary as a final gesture to meet the President halfway. American news agencies, while the conference was going on, publicized throughout the world in a very bellicose fashion, the statements of ignorant Senators and ex-Admirals, the manner in which the Japanese nation would be blasted off the map and the manner in which the Japanese Navy would be chased off the seas. What happened in the meantime is recent history.

When the sound of the last gun has died down and the smoke of battle is done away with, historians and the world will judge Franklin Delano Roosevelt . . . the greatest criminal of modern times.

## Publications Received

Nippon (Japan); a bi-monthly illustrated review (in English) XXVIII, 1941. Publishers, the Kokusai Hodo Kogei K.K. (Nippon Studio, Ltd.), Tokyo. Pp. 78, printed on high grade art paper; profusely illustrated. The magazine covers various phases of the cultural life and events in present-day Japan and East Asia. A supplement in German and French, containing a gist of the feature articles is attached. The leading articles: Japan, China and South Seas in the Modern Ideological History of Japan by Yoshitaro Hirano, Japanese Classic Dance by Zenia Zarina, A Trip to the South by Air by Riichiro Kawashima, Doctresses in Embryo, Modern Aspects of Japanese Medicine by Binroji Hashizume, Reading Among the Japanese by Shigenobu Ikejima, In Memory of Rabindranath Tagore by Yone Noguchi, and Tagore and the World of Children by Genjiro Yoshida.

## Gems of Truth

The painter is, as to the execution of his work, a mechanic; but as to his conception and spirit and design he is hardly below even the poet.—Schiller

Every good act is charity. Your smiling in your brother's face, is charity; and exhortation of your fellow-man to virtuous deeds, is equal to alms-giving; your putting a wanderer in the right road, is charity; your assisting the blind, is charity; your removing stones and thorns, and other obstructions from the road, is charity; your giving water to the thirsty, is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter, is the good he does in this world to his fellow-man. When he dies, people will say, "What property has he left behind him?" But the angels will ask, "What good deeds has he sent before him."—Mahomet.

* * *

Chance is always powerful.—Let your book be always cast; in the pool where you least expect it, there will be a fish.—Ovid.

## The Wisdom of the East

### Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

### Mencius. 371 B.C.

#### THE REAL MAN

A real man is one whose goodness is a part of himself. Of the qualities of the sage, none is greater than that of being a helper of men to right living. He is ashamed of a reputation beyond his desert. Having found the right way within himself, he rests in it, firm and serene, holding intimate converse with it, and reaching to its fountain-head. He obeys the right and waits for the appointed. His words are plain and simple, yet of widest bearing. His aim is self-culture, yet it gives peace to all men.

All things are already complete in us. There is no greater delight than to be conscious of right within us. If one strive to treat others as he would be treated by them, he shall not fail to come near the perfect life. Every duty is a charge, but the charge of oneself is the root of all others. The disease of men is to neglect their own fields and go to weeding those of others, to exact much from others and lay light burdens on themselves.

Over-readiness of speech comes of not having been reproved.

Even those who strive to be perfect stand in need of reproof.

A true scholar holds possession of himself, neither by riches nor poverty forced away from his virtue.

* * *

#### DISCIPLINE OR HEAVEN

When Heaven is about to confer a great office on any man, it first disciplines his mind with suffering, and his bones and sinews with toil.

It exposes him to want and subjects him to extreme poverty.

It confounds his undertakings.

By all these methods it stimulates his mind, hardens him, and supplies his incompetencies.

* * *

#### CONCERNING DESIRES

To nourish the heart there is nothing better than to make the desires few. Here is an man whose desires are few; in some things he may not be able to keep his heart, but they will be few. Here is a man whose desires are many; in some things he may be able to keep his heart, but they will be few.

* * *

#### THE CHILD-HEART

The great man is he who does not lose his child-heart. He does not think beforehand that his words shall be sincere, nor that his acts shall be resolute; he simply abides in the right.

The right path (Tao) is near, yet men seek it afar off.

The labor of duty is easy, yet men seek it in what is difficult.

* * *

#### TRANSCENDENTALISM

Man does not live by experience alone, but by transcending experience assured of what he does not see, and never has seen, as real; nor can he ever recognize the absolute worth and authority involved in the idea of duty but by a mental lift into a sphere above all the limits and contingencies of actual human conduct.

* * *

#### GREATNESS

They are great men who follow that part of them which is great. Let one stand in his nobler part, and the meaner will not be able to take it from him. This is simply what makes greatness. The superior man desires a wide sphere that he may give peace to multitudes; but what his nature makes his own, cannot be greatened by the largeness of his sphere, nor lessened by its obscurity.

* * *

#### END OF WISDOM IS TO SEEK LOST MIND

The virtues are not poured into us, they are natural: seek, and you will find them; neglect, and you will lose them. To every faculty and relation belongs its normal law: but without its fit culture it will decay. How lamentable to lose this mind and not know how to seek it!

Of all seeds their virtue is in their ripeness. Only he who has studied his mental constitution knows his nature; knowing his nature, he knows Heaven.

# Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,383 | (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1942 | Price 8 Sen


# JAPANESE UNITS IN MALAYA 18 MILES TO JOHORE BRIDGE

## Strategic Causeway to Singapore Island Reported Near Striking Distance as Southern Drive Continues

## ENEMY SAID OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—The B.B.C. quoting a Singapore communique said that Japanese Forces, driving southward in central Johore State, have reached the areas 18 miles from the Johore causeway.

It was also disclosed that British troops have contacted Japanese Forces in this region and severe fighting is reported in progress.

**'See You in Singapore'**

The Nichi Nichi correspondent with the Japanese Forces in Malaya today reported from Sempan Grengam that Japanese Forces in high spirits shout to each other "see you in Singapore" as they go about making last-minute preparations for the push to Singapore.

Some soldiers have allowed their enthusiasm to appear in print as huge Japanese characters "Singapore Express" are painted on camouflaged automobiles.

As Japanese Forces approach nearer to Singapore, the correspondent reported, the troops are subjected to more frequent enemy air attacks.

"At night we sleep in deserted huts or seek shelter in native temples, always making sure to remove our shoes before entering. The natives respect us for observing their many quaint customs and welcome us as liberators from British and American bondage.

"We are now strictly forbidden to smoke after dark as the slightest spark reveals our whereabouts to the enemy," he said. "As a means to kill monotony, we huddle together and exchange small talk in whispers.

"During mid-day marches we can hardly wait for our water corps due to the torrid equatorial heat. When the water tanks arrive, we impatiently await our share.

"Tramping through jungles when at times we could not hold back our thirst, we hacked off huge wisteria vines and sucked watery juice from them which temporarily quenched our thirst.

**Fall Seen Inevitable**

The fall of Singapore is inevitable, says the Asahi in an article on January 31, for the Japanese Forces are determined at all costs to capture this last stronghold of the British. Moreover, according to a British colonel who was taken prisoner recently at Benut, the British troops are tired of fighting, and have no will to put up a stiff resistance.

The Imperial Forces have conquered more than four-fifths of Johore, continues the Asahi. They have only to cross the narrow Straits of Johore, and Singapore will be theirs.

During the fighting at Kluang on January 29, many of the soldiers belonging to the British troops surrendered to the Japanese Forces. At this sign of weakness, the Imperial Forces have resolved to capture Singapore as soon as possible, although it is time they had a short spell of rest before they make the final onslaught.

On looking at the map of the peninsula, the soldiers are struck with the same thought: "How far we have come!" But they do not need maps now. Their objective is already before their very eyes. As the troops march south, they are accompanied by the powerful hum of super-engines as the Imperial Air Forces hurtle through the air in the direction of Singapore.

On January 29, at the town of Benut, the report continues, Colonel Bernard Standard Chalen, commander of the 15th Brigade, British army, fell prisoner into the hands of the Japanese. Colonel Chalen tried to explain the causes of the British defeats as follows:

"I took part in the last Great World War, and became the commander of a battalion in Mersing in 1940. At the time of the outbreak of the war I was Chief-of-Staff in the 3rd British army, between Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan. On December 27, I was appointed commander of the 15th Brigade. After retreating from Batu Pahat, I made a stand at Benut, but mistook the Japanese armored corps for allies, and so unwittingly fell prisoner into your hands.

"There are no formidable defenses on the north side of the island of Singapore. Most of the batteries are

(Continued on Page 2)

# LOWER HOUSE BODY BEGINS EXAMINATION OF GENERAL BUDGET

## Expenses of Various Ministries For Next Year Now Under Intense Scrutiny

## TO FINISH FEBRUARY 3

### Premier to Clarify Stand on Rule Aid Members at Session on Monday

Examination of general budget bills for the next fiscal year was commenced by the budget sucommittee of the House of Representatives this morning, as interpellation on Government policies by the Budget Committee was completed at Friday's session.

The first subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning Foreign, Justice and Education Ministries; the second subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning the Home and Welfare Ministries; the third subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning the Finance Ministry; the fourth subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning the War and Navy Ministries; the fifth subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning the Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry and Oversea Ministries and the sixth subcommittee in charge of budgets concerning the Railways and Communications Ministries opened their respective sessions at 10 a.m. today.

These six subcommittees will devote their entire time in examining the budget bills, and are expected to conclude their study on February 1, although it falls on Sunday. All the bills are thus expected to be approved by the subcommittees and immediately reported to the Budget Committee on February 2. Thus, the entire general budget bills will be approved by the House of Representatives on February 3 at its plenary session and referred to the House of Peers.

If the present efficiency is maintained by the House of Representatives all the 55 bills submitted by the Government to the Lower House will be probably approved by February 3, and then the House will be ready to study bills submitted by the House of Peers.

The House of Peers held no plenary session this morning, but sessions of the committees on the wartime consulate court and account settlement were opened.

In the afternoon, the House of Representatives will open its plenary session and is scheduled to approve the southern resources development bill and 13 other bills.

**Tojo to Speak**

Premier General Hideki Tojo is scheduled to speak before the Budget Committee, House of Representatives, at its final plenary session to be held on February 2 on the question concerning the position of the officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association who become candidates for election to the House of Representatives. He was questioned on the matter at the Budget Committee on January 29, but he reserved reply until he had made further study. Thus, at the plenary session on February 2, he will make his additional reply and explanation on the question.

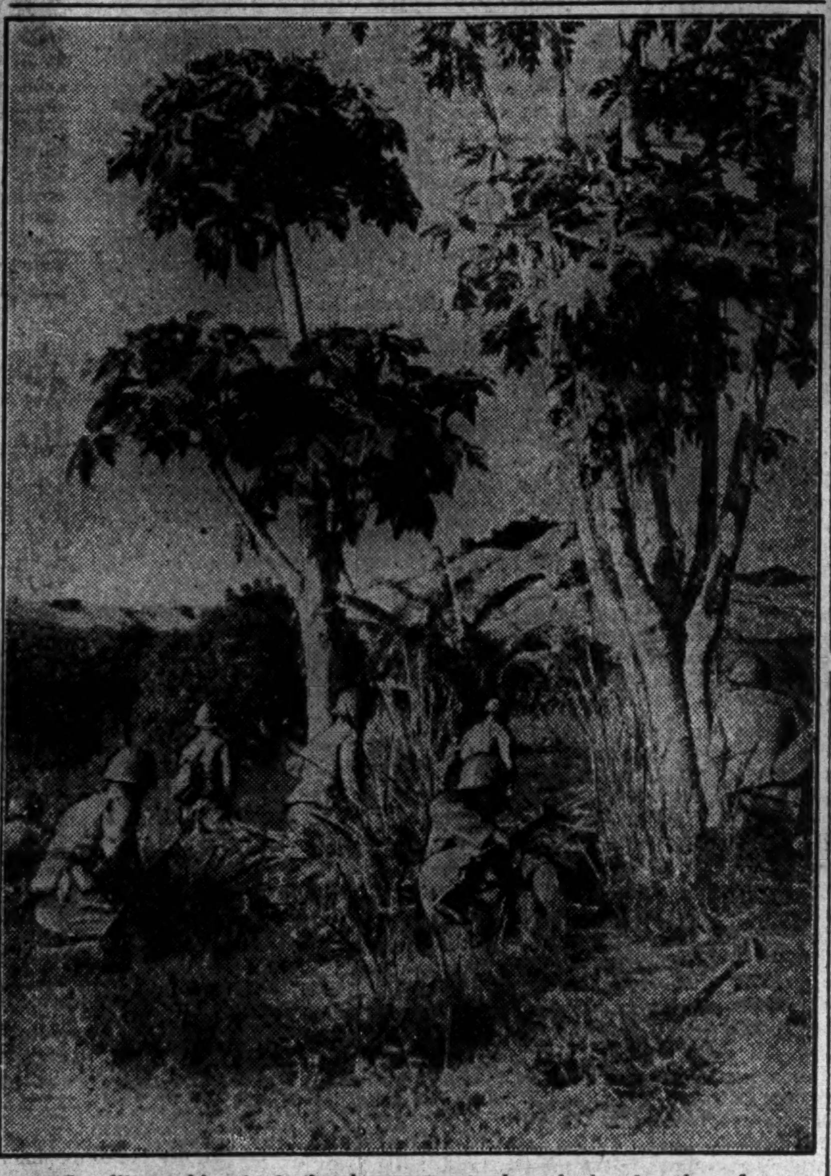
On February 2, the budget bills, most important of all bills submitted by the Government will be entirely approved without revision, and also the question of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will also be settled.

Within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the yen will be used as the currency for settling international accounts and Tokyo will be the center of international account settlement in Greater East Asia, it was revealed by Takeo Haraguchi, Director of the Exchange Bureau, Finance Ministry, at the session of the Committee on the revision of the Bank of Japan Law, House of Representatives, Friday afternoon.

The Government policy as regards the settlement of international accounts within the co-prosperity sphere

(Continued on Page 2)

## Smashing Last Resistance



Steadily pushing back the desperate stand made by American forces on Bataan Peninsula, a mop-up unit of the Imperial Forces advances through the densely forested terrain at the foot of Mt. Natib in the Philippines. (Censored by the War Ministry)

# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO GET OFFICIAL AID

## Government Introduces Bill For Control and Encouragement of Science

A Government organ for the control and encouragement of scientific technique in this country will be introduced tomorrow under the name of Kagaku Gijutsuin, or Institute for Research in Scientific Techniques, and the details of its organization were announced in today's Official Gazette.

The new office, was first planned by the last Konoye Cabinet which went out before the completion of the plan. The present Administration, generally following the plan left by the former Cabinet, had been discussing the organization and the function of the proposed organ, which was completed several days ago in time to be approved at the plenary session of the Privy Council on January 28. The Cabinet announced its decision to introduce the proposal Friday afternoon just after the Cabinet Conference held in the Diet.

The intended institute will so act that it will serve as the central organ for the administration of matters connected with scientific technique, the progress of which is mounting in importance as the country's need of calling together all national power for the execution of the current war increases. Most stress will therefore be made in the system of the department of the institute, which will concern itself with aviation technique.

The new institute is expected to be housed at Hayabusa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, in the building formerly used as the Army Fortification Headquarters. It will be placed under the direct supervision of the Cabinet.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, issuing a statement Friday in this connection, said that modern warfare is fought both with spiritual power and physical strength largely based on scientific achievements and that this country now stands in urgent need of requisitioning its scientific technicians and artisans.

The Premier further added that the Kagaku Gijutsuin now being organized will so function that it will encourage the progress of scientific technique and introduce effective cooperation among many technicians so far working independently.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The publication of The Japan Chronicle will be suspended and the paper incorporated with the Japan Times and Advertiser with the issue of Feb. 1, 1942, thus bringing together the two oldest and most influential English language journals in Japan.

All unexpired subscriptions to The Japan Chronicle will be transferred to the Japan Times and Advertiser and all readers subscribing to both papers will have their subscription extended for the unexpired period of The Japan Chronicle

# BRITAIN NOW WOOING ANKARA FOR TREATY

## Knatchbull-Hugessen Seen Active in Move to Bring Turkey Into Alliance

Asahi Service

SOFIA, January 29. (transmitted via Berlin).—As the result of the new international situation brought about by the unexpected great successes of Japanese military operations, Britain has been eagerly endeavoring to bring Turkey to its side and British Ambassador Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen has been particularly active.

It is the intention of the British Government to utilize the British-French-Turkish alliance treaty concluded in June, 1939, for effecting a new British-Turkish Alliance. It was reported that British Ambassador Knatchbull-Hugessen recently went to Moscow and aided in negotiating with the Soviet authorities for removing the threat Turkey feels from the Soviet Union, in order to revive the British-Turkish military agreement in place of the former three-power alliance treaty that became void with the fall of France.

As a result, the Soviet Union showed a compromising attitude toward Turkey, by shipping oil to Istanbul by tankers twice recently. Yet the Turkish Government is still maintaining strict neutrality and refusing to comply with the British demand. Furthermore the recent great victory of Japan and the active German-Italian operations in North Africa have made Turkey more cautious in its attitude to Britain.

Since 1939, Turkey has enforced general mobilization, and particularly since the opening of the German-Soviet war, perfected its mobilization system. The total army strength now consists of about 56 divisions and eight brigades. Majority of the army forces were detailed to the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier but have now mostly been withdrawn and sent to the Caucasus, Iran, Iraq, and Syria areas, in preparation against British and Soviet intrigues. Judging from the distribution of troops and military preparations, it seems that Turkey is giving more importance to the necessity of being ready for British and Soviet intrigues than against Axis attack.

Great Britain and the United States are now trying to bring about psychological influence upon Turkey. They made their respective consulates order the evacuation of their nationals in Turkey so that the Turkish people would receive an impression that the invasion of German forces into the country was imminent.

**Forces Encircle Country**

Britain now has about 18 divisions of troops stationed around Turkey. When the North African campaign started, three divisions were sent to the North African front, but recently they are again brought back, to bring pressure on Turkey.

The Soviet forces now on the Turkish border number three to seven divisions. Thus, even though Great Britain intends to make Turkey a second Iraq or Iran, it will be impossible to do anything beyond threatening Turkey with the Soviet fleet in the Black Sea and the British fleet at Cyprus and Syria.

On the other hand, Germany is ready with 300 divisions for the spring of-

(Continued on Page 2)

## All Sultans and Rajahs of Malay Peninsula Rally Voluntarily Under Flag of Rising Sun

Following the example of the Sultan of Johore all the sultans of Malaya have voluntarily put themselves under the protection of the Japanese Forces, says the Hochi.

There are nine Malay rulers in the peninsula, these nine rulers being in the Federated and Non-Federated States only. The Malay rulers of Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak and Kedah are known as Sultans. The other four are known as Rajahs. The British governmental headquarters are situated in Singapore. Under the Sultans and Rajahs were British resident counselors, and under the resident counselors British district officers. Thus the Government of the Malay States was actually under British control, and the Malay rulers were only puppet rulers. In the villages are the "pongolo" or village-chiefs, who have been invested with magisterial rights in their respective villages.

For many years the British have succeeded in throwing wool over the eyes of the Malay rulers. These rulers thought they were actually governing their States, when in reality the reins of government were in British hands.

The tricks employed by the British Government to conciliate the Malay rulers were many and characterized by subtlety. For instance, once in three years the British Government gave them medals with high-sounding titles, such as the Knight Commander of the British Empire, the Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, etc. Every year, too, they were called to the annual conference of the Federated Malay States at Kuala Lumpur, and given the highest seats. When they arrived at the conference hall, a cannon in the grounds outside would fire thirty-one blanks at regular intervals. The simple Malayans were pleased at such vaudeville tricks, and became more and more convinced that the Government could not go on without them. In return, however, the Sultans and Rajahs had to give magnificent banquets, or enlarge their palaces. All such things cost a large sum of money. The larger the sum the better it was for the British Government. Indeed, the British Government aimed at making the Sultans and Rajahs spend their money as fast as possible. When they became short of finances, the Government lent money to them, and drew them more and more into their power.

Although the Malay rulers were present at the Federate Malay States Conference at Kuala Lumpur, they had no actual say in any matter pertaining to the passing of laws. If they objected to any bill that seemed unfair to the Malayans, the conference was immediately suspended, and when the sultans arrived at their palaces they invariably found a threatening note from the Government demanding immediate payment of their debts. At the next conference the objectionable bill was invariably passed.

At the time of the golden wedding of the Sultan of Selangor, the Japanese community was doubtful as to what sort of present they should make to the Sultan. Accordingly they sent a private messenger to the Sultan, to inquire into his tastes. To the surprise of the Japanese the messenger reported that the Sultan needed money, and that all presents should be made in cash. Evidently the Sultan was suffering from British pressure.

All the Sultans and Rajahs are extremely pro-Japanese. The Sultan of Johore who has been 50 years a ruler is especially so, and his reputation for his pro-Japanese sentiments is known throughout the peninsula.

## POSTAL SAVINGS PUSHED

### Communications Ministry to Launch New Drive

The Communications Ministry, in cooperation with the Home and Welfare Ministries and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, is expected to launch a campaign to encourage postal savings throughout the nation on the occasion of Kigen-setsu, or Empire Day, February 11, says Domei.

The movement is aimed to make every family possess a savings account at post-offices thereby absorbing the surplus purchasing power of the nation. The said campaign is due to be carried out through the agency of the neighborhood units and through the aid of business companies and factories.

## RUMANIA HAS SNOWSTORM

### All Traffic in City of Bucharest Paralyzed

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 19.—All traffic here has been brought to a standstill by the enormous masses of snow which have fallen in the past few days.

Since this morning the train service from Bucharest to other parts of the country has been disrupted, while incoming trains are delayed many hours.

The express from Kronstadt to Bucharest, which normally takes four hours to cover the distance, required 13 hours today.

## QUEZON MAKES RADIO TALK

### Calls Vargas Regime Bogus—Non-Resistance Urged

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, January 30.—Manuel Quezon, former President of the Philippines, of whom nothing has been heard these five weeks since the Japanese occupation of Manila, made a statement yesterday through the United States War Department.

In his statement, the former President urged the Filipinos to be loyal to the United States, and denied the Vargas regime, calling it a bogus government. Yet he recognized its existence by saying that it has no political significance, having been formed as an emergency measure. Also, he urged the Filipinos not to take an attitude of resistance and insubordination.

## VITAL GOODS CONTROLLED

### Ankara Establishes Committee to Supervise

Transocean

ANKARA, January 20.—A committee with far-reaching powers was established here for supervising the entire goods traffic of the country, it was announced Monday. It consists of representatives of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and of the Turkish General Staff.

It will be made responsible for the vital goods and such as are needed for national defense, having priority over other freight.

## With Engine Coughing, One Gun Damaged, Japanese Airman Downs 2 Enemy Planes

The harrowing experience of a Japanese airman, Sergeant Okada, who took part in the bombing of Singapore on January 28, when he was attacked by two enemy Buffalo planes with one of his machine-guns out of commission and his engine spluttering, was revealed in an article appearing in the Asahi.

Sergeant Okada had resolved before he left the base that in case his plane was irreparably damaged by enemy bombardment, he would crash his plane by dashing it into the midst of enemy fortifications below. On January 28, he left with a large formation of Japanese bombers. Defying the enemy high-angle guns that greeted them with a hail of steel, the Japanese bombers shot in the direction of the enemy naval base.

Just at that moment, he heard a metallic sound, the sound of shrapnel piercing through metal. The motor began to splutter and cough. Sergeant Okada saw that his plane was dropping. The other bombers were flying at an altitude of 2,300 meters but he was falling closer and closer to the enemy anti-aircraft guns. The plane was now only making 230 kilometers an hour. He yanked back the control stick as hard as he could and thus barely managed to keep an altitude of 1,000 meters.

Looking back, he saw a Buffalo fighter on his tail. Sergeant Okada immediately swung his plane to the left and let the enemy plane go past and then angled up in time to get on the tail of the Buffalo. In a moment the enemy plane went down screeching, enveloped in flames.

But the left engine of Okada's plane was spitting fire. He made up his mind there and then that he would dash his plane on the large enemy bombers which he spotted on the ground of the Tengah airdrome.

However, before he could do anything, another Buffalo fighter had closed in on him. The enemy was coming from the front. Sergeant Okada put his hand on the trigger of his machine-gun but it failed to respond. It had jammed. The enemy fighter and Sergeant Okada were now face to face. Then the enemy careened to the right, perhaps with the idea of making a side-attack Sergeant Okada tried his second machine-gun. It worked and with the last bullet shot down the fighter.

Through some miracle that often comes to a person who has resolved to die, the plane had now stopped coughing. He turned his plane around and managed to return to his base.

## Committee of Relief For War Prisoners Set Up by Red Cross

**On the basis of Article 15 of land warfare regulation of international law, the War Prisoner Relief Committee Department was established within the Japan Red Cross Society and its business was commenced from Friday, reports Domei. For war prisoners and internees the following business will be conducted by the new committee department through the medium of the Central Department of the War Prisoner Information Committee established at Geneva by the Red Cross Society International Committee during the last European War:**

1. **Relief funds and articles for war prisoners from foreign Red Cross societies, will be delivered under the instruction of competent military authorities.**
2. **Information regarding the whereabouts and welfare of war prisoners will be given on the basis of data offered by the War Prisoner Information Bureau.**
3. **Donated war relief funds and articles will be sent on request.**
4. **When information regarding welfare of relatives within belligerent countries is asked for, it will be given on the basis of data acquired from the government authorities concerned.**

# U-BOATS KEEP BUSY ON ATLANTIC COAST

## 13 Additional Ships Sunk, Bringing Total Sent to Bottom in This Area to 43

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—In a special war communique issued today, the High Command announced that German submarines, operating off the North American continent, have sunk 13 additional ships, totaling 74,000 tons, bringing the number of vessels sunk in the western Atlantic by German submarines to 43 merchant ships, aggregating 302,000 tons.

Meantime, fighting on the eastern front continues unabated, the High Command said.

German aircraft yesterday sank a 4,000-ton merchant vessel off the southwestern coast of Britain and bombed harbor facilities and supply dumps on the Faroe Islands, as well as on the northwestern coast of Scotland, the communique said.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said German bombers and dive-bombers yesterday dispersed British motorcar columns and blasted port facilities and anti-aircraft batteries at Tobruk, Libya.

German bomber formations were said to have carried out repeated day and night attacks on the island of Malta, British air and naval base in the central Mediterranean.

**Benghazi Fall Admitted**

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—A British radio broadcast intercepted here today revealed that British military authorities in London have admitted that Benghazi, strategic point in North Africa, has been recaptured by German and Italian forces led by Colonel-General Erwin Rommel.

The radio announcement said British and Indian troops which have retreated to a point northeast of the city are attempting to counter-attack.

**British Pushed Back**

Domei

ROME, January 30.—In the face of rain and sandstorms, Italian and German troops in Libya, North Africa, yesterday kept pressing British forces, which are retreating slowly toward the east, harassed and bombed by Axis aircraft, the High Command announced today.

An entire battalion of Indian troops surrendered yesterday to Italian forces during an attack on a British position in Jebel, Libya, the communique said.

Axis aircraft continued bombing the British base of Malta yesterday, despite unfavorable weather, the communique said.

## TO ENCOURAGE WORKERS

For the purpose of heightening the patriotic spirit of workers and encouraging their efforts, the Dai-Nippon Industry Association is to instruct all its headquarters throughout the country to hold the general meeting on Empire Day, February 11.

Premeir Hideki Tojo is to make a speech over the radio at 12:30 p.m. the same day addressing the 5,000,000 workers assembled at their respective factories.

The same association is planning to hold lecture meetings from the beginning of February to the end of March at about 300 greater factories in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Kanagawa, Aichi prefectures and Hokkaido.

# JAPANESE IMPORTANT IN BRAZIL'S ECONOMY

## Emigrants Living in Most Powerful Province In Country, Sao Paulo

Close on the heels of the Governments of Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru, the largest of all South American countries, Brazil, finally decided, Wednesday, on the drastic measure of severing diplomatic relations with Axis Powers in accordance with the resolution passed at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers before its closure.

In view of the importance of the step taken by Brazil where 250,000 Japanese emigrants live, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi called up its correspondent stationed at Buenos Aires on the international telephone, Friday, and exchanged questions and answers to gain information on the effects the step will produce.

Tokyo: Brazil has severed diplomatic relations with our country at last, you know.

Correspondent: No wonder, for it was pre-arranged.

Tokyo: No worry over our brethren numbering 250,000?

Correspondent: Not at all. Our emigrants are living chiefly in the Province of Sao Paulo which is most influential of all the provinces of the country. The province is powerful enough to oppose the Government. Moreover, it is opposed to the Government headed by President Vargas. Hence, it is expected that the Japanese there will be treated with more consideration.

Tokyo: Then, there is no apprehension that their plantations and land will be confiscated?

Correspondent: If they should confiscate Japanese plantations, intern or send back the Japanese, the sufferers would be the Brazilians. The Japanese emigrants numbering 180,000 in the province turn out such agricultural products as coffee, cotton and other crops amounting to ¥130,000,000 annually. So, if Brazilians resort to anti-Japanese measures, they must give up these products.

Tokyo: What of the German and Italian population in that country?

Correspondent: Italians number 1,000,000 and Germans 700,000. The number of Axis Power nationals amounts to 2,000,000, forming an influence Brazil cannot make light of.

Tokyo: What treatment was given to Germans in the European War?

Correspondent: They were not interned or deported, and their property and land was not confiscated.

Tokyo: Then, what will be the effects produced by the country's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers?

**Not Much Inconvenience**

Correspondent: In the regions near Panama, Japanese may experience inconveniences to some extent, as a result of United States' instigation. For instance, in Brazil of late, Japanese exceeding 10 in number are prohibited to assemble if the Japanese language is spoken. That is about the extent of inconvenience Japanese must suffer.

Tokyo: How will the Japanese Ambassador and staff members act as a

(Continued on Page 2)

## Explosions at Cape Town

Domei

BERNE, January 30.—Reuters reporting from Cape Town revealed that twelve cables of the central electric station fed from the Victoria Falls have been destroyed by explosions. It is said that these cables connected mines which were important for producing war materials.

## Count Kaneko Worse

The condition of Count Kentaro Kaneko is reported to have turned slightly worse with signs of pneumonia. At 9 a.m. today his temperature was 38 degrees, pulse 100 and respiration 36.

# MUSIC LOVERS HEAR DEBUSSY'S NUMBER

### Japan's Premiere of 'Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien' Headlines Concert

The first performance in Japan of Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien" was the outstanding number opening the program of the New Symphony Orchestra's 232nd subscription concert, which was given under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock before the usual capacity audience, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings respectively, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Motonari Iguchi, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, was presented as the soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major. The second part brought Schubert's rarely played Symphony No. 3, in D major, and Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz" as arranged by Berlioz. The Schubert Symphony took the place of Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote," the first performance of which could for some reason not be given as previously announced.

**Unknown Side Revealed**

Claude Debussy, the impressionistic composer, is known to Japanese music lovers, and to the patronizers of the New Symphony Orchestra's concerts, chiefly through some of his tone poems, such as "La Mer" and "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'Un Faune," while his significant works in the field of operatic and stage music, such as his opera "Pelleas et Melisande," have for obvious reasons not been introduced here yet. But they certainly reveal quite an important feature of the composer's musical personality. Therefore, the acquaintance with the suite of "symphonic fragments" from "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien" must have been a welcome opportunity to many.

In four movements,—La Cour des Lys, Prelude; Danse Extatique and Finale of Act I; La Passion; Le Bon Pasteur, this suite gives the main substance of Debussy's music to the dramatic dance pantomine of the same title, composed to words by Gabriele d'Annunzio, for a presentation by the famous dancer Ida Rubinstein.

Unusual, for Debussy, is the sacral contents of the work, and the fact that religion takes the place of nature as the inspiring force of his music. And while it uses the same differentiated orchestra which served him as an instrument for highly subtle and sometimes unusual sound effects in many of his other works, these symphonic fragments appear to be comparatively conventional in their conception, more closely related to musical Romanticism than to Modernism. This becomes evident especially if it is remembered that this work was written in 1912, about the same time as Stravinski's "Petrouchka" ballet.

**Schubert Symphony Enjoyed**

Not a first performance in the word's narrow meaning, but a work heard for the first time in several years, was the Schubert Symphony No. 111. It was introduced to Tokyo audiences for the first time more than four years ago, in a subscription concert of the same series under Mr. Rosenstock's direction.

Again this time, this symphony charmed the audience with the plainness of the opening Allegro movement; the baroque character of the following Allegretto; the tuneful Austrian country atmosphere of the Menuetto, and the impetuosity of the Presto finale, reminding already in many spots of the "Great C major" Symphony No. 7.

Mr. Iguchi rather surprised his audience with his moderate and disciplined rendition of the "E flat major Concerto," which is known as the "Emperor Concerto." One of the foremost Japanese pianists, Mr. Iguchi has in past years been known for his violent and often over-tempestuous temperament. His classical interpretation of the Beethoven concerto provided relief, and seemed to indicate that his unusual technical talent is developing now in more regulated forms than before.

An enjoyable number for the conclusion of the concert was the "Invitation to the Waltz" colorfully arranged by Berlioz from the original piano composition. Throughout the program, the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Rosenstock, gave renditions of a high standard, marked by precision of concerted playing, good volume, and well-rounded ensemble performances. Conductor and orchestra received cordial applause from the audience.

## Social and General

Shunsuke Matsumoto, noted painter of children, will hold an exhibition of his recent works at the Nichido Gallery, Sukiyabashi, Kyobashi-ku, from February 1 to 3.

Mr. Ugo Nakada and his volunteer choir will hold a song service on the first Sunday of every month in the Tokyo Union Church from 3:30 p.m. On February 1, Mr. Akira Nomura, who recently returned from the United States, will play special pipe organ numbers and the Rev. K. Kuwata will preach. All Nisei are especially invited to attend these services.

The Turkish Embassy in Tokyo has announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Seref Karapinar has been appointed Naval Attache to the Embassy here, in succession to Captain Hayri Saner.

Li Shao-ken, Manchoukuo Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, has left Tokyo to attend the celebrations of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. He is expected to return from Hsinking in about two weeks. During the absence of Ambassador Li, Counselor Takeo Yamanashi is acting as the Charge d'Affaires of the Manchoukuo Embassy.

The closure of the Costa Rica Consulate-General in Tokyo has been announced to the Japanese authorities by Takahiko Wakabayashi who resigned recently from his post as Costa Rica Honorary Consul-General in Tokyo.

## The Land of Kipling's Songs

Beautiful ...., trodden underfoot by British imperialism for many long years, now basks in the sunlight of a new era as Japanese successes in East Asia keep increasing. Land of rice paddies and musky spices, it will soon play an important role as one of the factors in the co-prosperity sphere that is now assured happy establishment in this area.

## *Lower House Group Begins Examination Of General Budget*

(Continued from Page 1)

was explained briefly as follows by Director Haraguchi:

"As New York is the center of the settlement of international exchange in the dollar bloc, Tokyo will be the center of the settlement of international accounts in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the yen will be used as the currency for settlement.

"The Bank of Japan is empowered to settle accounts with foreign banking organizations and it is planned to open an account in the Bank of Japan for settling international exchange and concluding agreements for exchange settlement with the central or exchange banks of various countries within Greater East Asia. It can also be imagined that in the future, the Bank of Japan will come to settle accounts with the German Central Bank and banks of other countries.

"The Bank of Japan will become eventually the central organization of all central banks in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, maintaining close relation with the Manchoukuo Central Bank, North China Reserve Bank, Inner Mongolian Bank, Central China Reserve Bank, and other central banks to be established in other districts."

**Educate Second Generation**

A large-scale and far-sighted plan for educating the second generation so that they may be fully qualified as leaders of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is being planned by the League of Members of Parliament for the Promotion of National Education and is due to be submitted to the Diet session on February 9, according to the Nichi Nichi.

Akira Koyama, the director of the League and drafter of the bill, gave the following explanation regarding the plan.

"In my opinion, the most urgent problem for the future of Japan is the education of its younger generation. Those who succeed to the achievements attained in the current war are no other than our sons and grandsons. Naturally, they must be educated so that they may be fitted to become leaders of the co-prosperity sphere. If our country should fail in educating them successfully, the war results of the current war would be nil.

"Consequently the establishment of a new mechanism of education becomes necessary. One of the most prominent points of our platform is the 'alternation of teachers.' If the teachers remain in Japan Proper their field of vision will naturally become narrow and consequently the pupils' vista will also become near-sighted.

From this point of view, the teachers in the southern areas must be transferred to the homeland so that they may give the pupils fresh and first-hand knowledge of the south: while those in Japan Proper should be transferred to the South Seas to experience the conditions of those areas for themselves. Without this sort of large-scale scheme, the younger generation who are bound to shoulder the next era will not be qualified to bear the name of leaders in the true sense of the word.

"Along with the establishment of the system for the alternation of teachers the alternation of students must be carried out. At this juncture we should like to advocate the establishment of universities in such places as Manila and Hongkong, so that the students of Japan and the southern areas can fully understand the national character, and conditions of each other. Besides these plans, the promotion of the status of national school teachers and the system of scholarship should be encouraged."

# LANDING OPERATIONS REQUIRE MUCH SKILL

### Colonel Fujita of Information Board Writes on Conduct and Outcome of War

In an article entitled "The Conduct and Outcome of the War of Greater East Asia" appearing in the February number of the Sozo, a local monthly magazine, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanehiko Fujita, chief of the Third Section, of the First Department, in the Board of Information, gave a minute explanation of military operations of the Imperial Forces in the current war and placed on record his prediction as to the future outcome of the war.

The pressure which the United States and Britain exerted on Japan and the Asiatic races for a long time past and their insults were so severe that, if conditions had been unadjusted, the very existence of our Empire would have been threatened. The China Affair was nothing but the first step to stem the tide of American and British influences from the territory of China.

**U.S. Hostility Main Cause**

Although the China Affair has been fought between Japan and a faction of the Kuomintang, the fundamental cause of the hostilities lies in the British and American hostility toward Japan that forced Chiang Kai-shek to fight at the sacrifice of the innocent Chinese people. Therefore, the China Affair in reality has been a war to smash the bases of indirect Anglo-American aggression on Japan.

The losses Japan has suffered during the China Affair are by no means small. The strength consumed in the China Affair, however, was but a minor part of Japan's national strength and a great amount of military and economic power has been stored up for the Greater East Asia War.

**Preparations Adequate**

The sacrifices which Japan made in the Manchurian and China Affairs played an important role in the preparations against the current war. It was because Japan had smashed the American and British bases in China and driven Chiang Kai-shek's troops into the hinterland, thereby freeing itself from anxiety about its homeland, that it was enabled to send large expeditionary forces to the Pacific.

Our naval strength has been suppressed by the humiliating five-five-three ratio decided on at the Washington Conference. Our Army also has had great difficulties, caused by the fatal shortage of natural resources at home. What pains the Japanese Army and Navy have hitherto taken in order to make up for the shortage of resources and the inferior naval strength, are almost beyond imagination. What compensated for these inferiorities on the material side and made Japanese arms achieve results unrivalled in the history of war, was nothing but the Bushido spirit which every Japanese soldier is imbued with. Our officers have invariably told their men, "Follow my example and smash your bodies against the enemy fortress or warship." No cowardly soldiers under a brave general—this has been the moral strength of our fighting men and it enabled them to compensate for material inferiority and to achieve splendid results.

**Landing Operations Difficult**

In the current war, landing operations have been carried out on almost all fronts. Landing operations require tremendous efforts and sacrifice, because the attackers are invariably resisted from behind by well-prepared enemy fortifications. While the enemy is waiting inside pill-boxes and other defensive equipments, the landing troops must approach the shore in small boats and with such meager weapons as rifles and machine-guns. Even if the attackers have efficient fighting power they can use only about 20 per cent of their total strength. Therefore, landing operations are considered most difficult.

In landing operations, the help of the naval and air forces plays an important role. Airplanes in close cooperation with warships first attack the enemy fortresses along the shore and bring down enemy planes that try to check the landing forces.

Granting that the landing is successfully made, however, they cannot use tanks and heavy guns at the outset and are consequently obliged to face enemy resistance with light arms. The enemy, on the other hand, tries to annihilate the landing troops with all powerful weapons. This period of landing operations is the most critical.

Once the first landing unit succeeds in securing a strategic point, tanks, guns and horses can be used and the operations that follow can be carried out easily and smoothly. When, in this way, the landing troops control the sea and air, the enemy will find the tables turned and can no longer resist the landing troops that increase in number as well as in fighting power. Both in the Philippines and in Malaya the landing of the Japanese Forces was carried out in this way.

**Mixed Races a Weakness**

A great disadvantage of the enemy in the current war lies in the fact that the enemy troops are composed of numerous alien races. The soldiers of whom the American and British armies are made up are mostly East Asiatics and naturally harbor no antagonism toward the Japanese. Consequently, when they come to realize the true significance of the current war—that Japan is fighting for the sole purpose of emancipating the Asiatic races that have long been suffering under the oppression of the United States and Britain—their fighting spirit naturally dies.

In the Philippines, among several divisions of the American army only one division consists of Americans and in Malaya only about 20,000 Britishers are directing numerous Malayan soldiers. From this fact one can understand the weakness of the enemy forces. Consequently one may expect that a considerably smooth path will favor us in the future and that the long-cherished establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be completed unexpectedly soon.

One thing he should like to call special attention to, says Colonel Fujita, is the attitude of the Japanese toward those Asiatic races. We must be particularly cautious not to repeat the fault of the Americans and Britishers who have hitherto exploited those races with all vile means. If Japan should oppress the Asiatic races in the future in place of the Americans and Britishers, it would prove a grievous treachery and these races would naturally be disaffected toward the Japanese.

**Positions to Be Reversed**

When the current war advances smoothly as planned, the positions of Japan and the enemy will be reversed. The Americans and Britishers who have till now been invading step by step for a long time past, will be driven by the Japanese step by step out of East Asia. We must, however, never be merely exultant over the splendid war results and be too optimistic about future developments. When the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completed, we come to stand on the defensive, that is, we are bound to defend this large area against possible attacks by the enemy. We must carry out the immense task of reconstructing and developing the large areas simultaneously with defending them against the enemy.

The cardinal point of successful warfare is to make the enemy to be on the defensive. If the Japanese nation continues to be merely exultant over victory, this state of mind will cause inattention and carelessness and finally prove a menace to our fighting power. Therefore, we should have a clear insight into the future of the current war and be ready to fight to the last man even if the hostilities should last 100 years.

In the current war, the officers of the Imperial Army and Navy invariably say to their men, "Follow my example and die a glorious death for your country." These words are so heroic that you can never hear them without being moved. Some of those loyal soldiers who dash their bodies against enemy fortresses, warships or aircraft may have families at home that would fall into great difficulties in living if they are bereaved of those soldiers.

**Thought of Family**

Colonel Fujita once had an experience of standing face to face with death. At that moment a vision of his parents, wife and children flashed through his mind. A minute later, however, he thought that his family would get along somehow without him and that notion made him feel relieved and ready to die. If the soldiers were to die with lingering care for the future of their families, nothing can be more tragic than the lot of those heroes. He should like, therefore, to request those behind the guns to support with every possible means the families of soldiers and thereby free the soldiers from family worries. This is the greatest duty imposed upon the nation and by the very act of such devotion and service one can well repay the soldiers for their sacrifice of flesh and blood for the sacred cause of the nation.

## *Singapore Citizens Face Food Shortage With Supplies Gone*

**Domei**

**A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, January 30.—Malay refugees reaching Japanese-occupied areas from Singapore have reported that 300,000 people remaining on Singapore Island are facing a crucial food shortage with gradual depletion of stored up daily necessities and disruption of all food imports from the Malay mainland. It was reported today that well-to-do Britishers and their families and British officers already have fled elsewhere. Most Malay nationals and persons of other nationalities are compelled to remain in Singapore due to lack of shipping facilities.**

# SINGAPORE BRIDGE ONLY 18 MILES OFF

(Continued From Page 1)

situated on the south side of the island. Along the road to Singapore the retreating British troops are fleeing in panic for their lives. Order and discipline has been cast to the winds and the confusion is beyond description.

**British Unfit**

"The Indian troops are dissatisfied at being sent from India to Malaya, and have no will to fight. The troops fresh from England are unaccustomed to the climate of Malaya, and many of them are suffering from malaria.

"Our tank drivers are easily overcome by the terrific heat, and during the night they are pestered by the infernal mosquitoes. In England our men will fight to the last for their country, but out here they do not seem to have the same spirit. Anyhow, I must say your Air Forces are superb."

Although the Imperial Air Forces have carried out continuous and intensive bombing of the Singapore base, the casualties they have suffered are too slight to be mentioned, further reports the Asahi. This speaks much for the superb quality of the engines, the technique of the pilots and the well-thought-out strategy of the attackers. The reputedly impregnable fort of Singapore seems to be no longer impregnable under the fierce onslaughts of the Imperial airmen. The air bases at Seletar, Tengah, Sembawan, and Kallang have suffered severely from the Japanese bombings.

According to a New Zealand soldier who fell prisoner to the Japanese, Singaporeans have to put out all their lights after five in the evening. The soldiers take a holiday once in four days, and try to drown their gloom in momentary pleasures. They know that the end is near, and are determined to enjoy the brief span of life that is left to them as best they can.

## *Japanese Important In Brazil's Economy*

(Continued From Page 1)

result of severance of relations?

Correspondent: They are desirous of going to Argentina or Chile. But all air liner services are in the hands of the United States. So they must wait till Argentine or Chilean ships become available.

Tokyo: Is there any indication that minor countries will follow Brazil's example?

Correspondent: There are plenty of such indications. We should understand that except Argentina and Chile all South American countries will carry out the severance of relations.

Tokyo: How about Chile and Argentina?

Correspondent: These two countries are firm in their attitude and will not behave rashly. Rather, there is a tendency that these countries are approaching the Axis of late.

Tokyo: What will be the view of the United States?

Correspondent: If these two countries sever relations with Axis Powers it is quite advantageous to that country. So the United States will do everything in its power to win over the two countries. So long as Argentina and Chile remain uninfluenced by the United States, the situation will be advantageous to Japan and disadvantageous to America.

### Axis Subjects Moved

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—It is reported from Washington that Japanese, Italians and Germans residing in a certain vitally important defense zone in San Francisco and Los Angeles have been ordered to evacuate.

### Double-Sized Baby

A baby was born the other day to the wife of a certain Mr. Taguchi in Naruo-mura, near Osaka, which weighed 1.50 kan—two times heavier than an ordinary baby, says a message reaching here from Osaka.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## *Britain Now Wooing Ankara for Treaty*

(Continued From Page 1)

fensive on the Caucasus, and this operation will naturally affect Turkey's position. Yet Germany has no intention of threatening Turkey unless Turkey follows the example of Jugoslavia. It is observed that Germany will be obliged to decide its attitude toward Turkey when any of the following three developments arise.

1. When Britain and the Soviet Union jointly invade Turkey for the object of obstacling the spring offensive of Germany.

2. When the British fleet passes through the Sea of Marmora.

3. When Japan's new operations after the fall of Singapore become known and German preparations for the attack of the Caucasus are made.

At any rate, it is observed that Germany has no intention of changing the present situation in Turkey by force. Thus, it is natural for Germany to try to solve pending problems amicably with Turkey through diplomatic negotiations. Much is expected of the activity of German Ambassador Franz von Papen.

The Balkans, Asia Minor and West Asia are now suffering the coldest winter in 20 years, both record snowfall. In many places the temperature is down to more than 20 degrees below zero. The Turkish-Bulgarian frontier is closed because of the heavy snow.

The German Caucasus operations are expected to commence in May, and thus from the end of March, Ankara will become a center of diplomatic campaigns by the nations concerned.

### Culture Thru Language

With the object of diffusing Japanese culture through the medium of the Japanese language, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School has decided to establish in the near future a Southern Region Department, says a report reaching here. Graduates of the department will be detailed to various parts of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as Japanese language teachers.


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# JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

**Saturday, January 31**
**ASAHI—Inside British Confidence Vote**
**NICHI NICHI—Important Mission of Technical Board**
**HOCHI—Meaning of Creation of Technical Board**
**YOMIURI—National Nutrition Problems**

### Inside British Confidence Vote

**ASAHI**

The House of Commons has voted confidence in the Churchill Cabinet by 464 ayes against just one nay and 24 abstentions. This had been expected for the last few days. Since there is no proper successor to the leader of the wartime Cabinet, it is a usual method of Parliament to vote confidence in the present Cabinet in order to strengthen its position as much as possible, both from domestic and international viewpoints. Although it is quite dubious whether the British people have whole-hearted confidence in the Churchill Cabinet which tries to carry on a protracted war, the confidence vote may at least be considered as proof that the people will follow the leadership of the present Government for the time being, although it is quite another matter as to what will be the outcome following it.

In his address before the confidence vote, Premier Winston Churchill stated that the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland will make the dispatch of British troops to the Pacific much easier. Although we cannot grasp the true intention of the British Premier since the cable report is quite brief, the statement is nothing but an attempt to deceive both the British and American people by wilfully exaggerating Anglo-American collaboration. The numerical strength of the American troops landed in Northern Ireland is rather insignificant and even the reinforcement to be made in the future will not be powerful enough to enable the British to dispatch troops to the Pacific. It is quite dubious whether the British have reserve strength for such a move in the Pacific.

Our country, which opened war simultaneously against the United States and Britain, will not be surprised even if close collaboration between the United States and the British Empire is realized. We cannot overlook, in this connection, the fact that such collaboration between them is extremely difficult. Regarding the present status of the war situation in the Pacific both the United States and British authorities have been trying to shift responsibility on each other. On January 8, a few members of the House of Commons stated that Britain appeared to be becoming an outpost for the United States, which was rather a displeasing remark for the Washington authorities.

In his address on January 27, Premier Churchill, recalling the Atlantic Conference last summer, stated "at the time of the Atlantic conference with President Roosevelt, my confidence was redoubled that Britain would not be left alone should Japan enter the war. We must recall that it was thought that Japan could not attack Malaya by the fact that the United States fleet was massed in Hawaii." When he returned from the Atlantic conference in August last year, Premier Churchill declared in his radio address on August 24, after disclosing facts about the Japanese-American negotiations, that in case the negotiations failed to reach a successful conclusion the British Empire would rise to support the United States without hesitation. In his recent address, however, Premier Churchill had to confess that the British Government dispatched the Prince of Wales and the Repulse for the strengthening of the defenses of Singapore and Hongkong in concert with the concentration of the United States fleet in Hawaii.

In the House of Lords on January 28, however, Admiral Chatfield, former Chief of Staff of the British Navy, openly declared that the dispatch of the above two battleships was not made by the order of the Naval General Staff, but was a mistaken plot of some politicians. The fact that the British Premier kept on refusing a report concerning the sinking of the two battleships indicates that he has some guilty feelings in this connection.

With Hongkong and Manila in our hands, the whole of the Philippine Islands and Malaya are about to come under our control. Uneasiness and irritation being felt by the Netherlands East Indies and Australia are quite natural in view of the fact that control over the sea and air in the Southern and South-western Pacific has been grasped by our forces.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox recently declared that the United States would, in the future, lay more emphasis on the war against Germany than on the Pacific war. President Roosevelt, too, reportedly delivered a speech to the same effect recently. Such a statement is of little concern for us, as we are only concentrating all our energy for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia to uproot Anglo-American influences in East Asia.

### Important Mission of Technical Board

**NICHI NICHI**

It has been decided to bring into existence the Technical Board on February 1, the creation of which has long been desired for the development of scientific technique in this country. Based on the policy decided by the Government in May last year for the establishment of a new structure in science and technique, the Technical Board will become a central organ in this country. It is quite significant that the Board has been brought into being when various construction plans in Greater East Asia are about to be launched as the result of glorious victory gained at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Scientific technique in this country has made long strides since the time of the Meiji Restoration and is favorably comparable with the scientific level of various Powers. However, scientific technique peculiar to Japan has not been established and, moreover, it has been developed under a liberalistic system. Unless the technique with true Japanese characteristics suitable for various conditions and resources in Greater East Asia and the national mobilization structure is perfected, it will almost be impossible to accomplish the construction of Greater East Asia. In order to gain thoroughgoing victory in military operations, the scientific and technical circles in this country are urged to render their best services to the nation.

We can never overlook the unusual efforts exerted by the scientists and technicians in this country behind the brilliant war results scored by our Army and Navy Air Forces. In view of spectacular progress being made in aeronautical science by various Powers, it is only natural and appropriate that it has been decided to lay special stress on this field when the Technical Board was created.

In addition to closer collaboration among the authorities concerned, it is earnestly hoped that the technical, scientific and industrial circles in this country will fully collaborate with the new Board in order to realize epochal progress.

### Meaning of Creation of Technical Board

**HOCHI**

It is a matter for congratulation that the Technical Board has been created as a central organ belonging directly to the Cabinet for administration over science and technique.

The entire nation has been exerting itself to the utmost for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The structure for the replenishment of military strength in order to defeat the enemy must be tightened in every aspect of our national life. No delay is allowed for the strengthening of national defense. For the establishment of a highly organized defense State, the promotion of science and progress of technique, needless to say, are fundamental conditions. Particularly, for this country, it is necessary to firmly establish scientific technique most suitable for the Japanese race, doing away with technique tinged with Anglo-American character.

We, however, do not mean to create completely a new structure by disorganizing the existing organs for scientific studies and technical research. What we wish to stress is the fact that the existing scientific and technical system is too liberalistic and capitalistic. Real significance of the creation of the Technical Board will be found when such a tendency is altered entirely in order to meet fully the national requirement.

Speedy unification of science and technique is urgent for this country, but the newly created Technical Board must try to develop the nation's science and technique as a synthetic whole.

### National Nutrition Problems

**YOMIURI**

The food question in wartime has increased in importance, not only from the viewpoint of successfully executing the war, but also from a standpoint of the population question in the post-war period. As a domestic question of prime importance, Germany had made careful preparations before the outbreak of the war, enforcing the rationing system simultaneously with its opening. Similar steps were also taken in Britain, France and Italy. Besides being a fight with shells and bombs, the European War is also a struggle for food, as all important European nations, excepting the Soviet Union, are not on a self-sufficiency basis in this respect.

The fact that this country has been abundant in food is the strongest point of this country, particularly, at the time of war as at present. Since we suffered little from the food question in the past, both the authorities and people have been rather easy-going regarding this matter. To prove this, quite optimistic views had been entertained concerning the food problem even after the outbreak of the China Affair. We were rather insufficiently prepared for the supply and distribution of rice and other fresh foodstuffs.

When the food question is viewed from the standpoint of national nutrition, the existing administrative structure, according to which the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry controls the production and distribution of foods, and the Welfare Ministry has jurisdiction over nutrition problems, are strange. Although the national nutrition problem under the current wartime is not in an alarming condition, pertinent measures must be planned always ahead of actual necessity.